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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 92-- BOMBOY SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

ANOTHER GREAT WORLD WAR CONFLAGRATION BY JUNE?

Mahatma's Unconditional Release Before June 28 Predicted By Astrologer

Peace Between Congress And Government

MADRAS, April 15.

The proprietor of the Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam of Tirutani, wires predicting the establishment of peace between Government and the Congress by 28th June and unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi before that date and stating that Government and persons associated with Government would play a greater part in the establishment of peace than Indian leaders.

He says that a reading of Mr. Gandhi's horoscope confirms the above predictions.

WORLD WAR?

He also predicts another great war after 28th June which would last some months resulting in the establishment of world peace.—A. P.

Furthering Congress Activities

25 PERSONS JAILED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Apr. 15.

For the offence of furthering the Civil Disobedience movement 25 persons, including seven post-graduate students and a woman, were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, maximum being six months, by the Third Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan to-day.

Of the students Arunangshiy De made allegations of assault by the police, submitting a written statement to the Magistrate who forwarded the petitions to the Aditional Chief Presidency Magistrate for disposal.—A. P.

PROSECUTION OF CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ORDERED

For "False Complaints Of Assaults"

BENARES, April 15.

Mr. L. Owen, District Magistrate, has issued the following communique:—A few days ago a Congress volunteer and previous political convict Thakur Haripalsingh, filed through his vakil Mr. Amolak Chand a petition alleging that atrocities had been committed in the district gaol. The complaints were investigated by the Magistrate and found to be entirely false. Prosecution of Thakur Haripalsingh and of Amolakchand has been ordered under Section 182 and 500 I.P.C.—A. P.

200 Political Prisoners Transferred From Sabarmati

AHMEDABAD, Apr. 14.

About 200 political prisoners including several ladies were removed to-night from Sabarmati Jail and taken by Kathiawar Mail to Nasik, Visapur, Dhulia and Yeravada Jails.—A. P.

Frontier's First Legislative Council

FOUR CANDIDATES GET A WALK-OVER: MANY SURPRISES AND UPSETS

PESHAWAR, April 15.

The following is a complete list of successful candidates at the elections for the Frontier's first Legislative Council:—

There have been only four walk-overs namely Rai Bahadur Ishardas, Hazara; Sardar Rajasingh, Peshawar; Malik Khudabaksh, Dera Ismail Khan and Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman Khan, Tank.

According to figures so far received among the successful candidates the largest number of votes was secured by Mr. Pir Baksh Khan, Peshawar, namely, 3892.

Khan Bahadur Taj Mahomed Khan, Nowshera, comes second with 2,937 votes, Rai Sahib Mehrchand Khanna, Peshawar, polled 2,127 and Rai Sahib Roochiram, Dera Ismail Khan, 2,120.

UPSETS AND SURPRISES.

Among the defeated candidates Mr. Ghulam Nassaqband Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, secured six votes and Lala Tehilram Ganguram, Dera Ismail Khan, eight only. The results despite the obstructive tactics of "Red Shirts" in the Peshawar district which resulted in many upsets and surprises are generally considered highly satisfactory. General regret is felt at the failure of Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, Mr. Mahomed Jan Khan, Mr. Ghulam Rabban Khan and Mian Ziauddin who are among zealous advocates of reforms which is attributed to "Red Shirt" obstruction.

FULL LIST.

Pir Baksh Khan (Peshawar City).
Mr. K. B. Sultan Mahomed Khan (Hazara South).
Khan Sahib Mahomed Zaman Khan (Hazara Central).
Mr. Samundar Khan (Hazara East).
Khan Mahomed Abbas Khan (Easinner Manshera).
Mr. Abdul Qayum Khan, Pleader (outer Mansher).
Mr. Arbab Abdul Rahman Khan (Doaba cum Bara, Peshawar District).
Mr. Arbab Mahomed Sharif Khan (Khalsa cum Bara, Peshawar District.)
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Barrister (Hashtnagar, Peshawar District).
Khan Bahadur Taj Mahomed Khan (Nowshera).
Nawab Hamidullah Khan of Toru (Razzar cum Am Azai, Peshawar District).
Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum Khan (Utmannama cum Bulakhana Peshawar District).
Mr. Mahomed Ayub Khan (Hoti Mardan).
Nawab Baz Mahomed Khan of Teri (Kohat East).
Mr. Ghulam Hassan Ali Shah (Kohat West).
Khan Bahadur Ghulam Haider Khan (Bannu North).
Mr. Habibullah Khan, Pleader, (Bannu South).
Moulvi Narbaksh, Pleader (Dera Ismail Khan East).
Rai Sahib Meharchand Kharna (Peshawar City).
Rai Bahadur Karamchand (Mardan).
Mr. Ladharam (Kohat cum Bannu).
Rai Sahib Rochiram (Dera Ismail Khan).
Mr. Hidayatullalulan (Peshawar District).
Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan (North West Frontier Province).—A. P.

Simla.—The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Major General Sir G. A. H. Beatty, Indian Army (Retired) as Colonel of Hodson's Horse the Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers.—A. P.

Congress Goods Auctioned at Friday Fair

AHMEDABAD, Apr. 15.

Furniture and other articles belonging to the Gujerat Congress Committee are being auctioned by Government at every Friday fair. There are certain articles which are unsaleable and the Collector has ordered such articles to be destroyed.—A. P.

Britons Are Law-Abiding

Sir Herbert Reads List Of Country's Crime In Parliament

LONDON, April 16.

Britons are much more law-abiding than lurid newspaper headings may suggest, according to Sir Herbert Samuel's analysis in the House of Commons of country's crime.

He said that the list was appreciably diminishing until economic depression had temporarily raised the curve. Thus there were 111 murders in England and Wales in 1913, 86 in 1930 and 109 in 1931, notwithstanding the increase in population.

Juvenile crime followed similar curve totalling 18,000 cases tried in 1913 and 11,800 in 1931. There was less favourable aspect regarding burglaries, particularly since recent epidemic of smash and grab raids with motor-cars. There were 11 such raids a month in London in 1925, constrasted with 39 now.

Less drunkenness, better homes and higher standard of living contributed to fall in crime, though relaxation of parental control during war was reflected in emergence of difficult class of young men offenders.

Home Office advisers had closely considered the influence of films and considered that cinema conduced to prevention rather than commission of crime. It was high time that lottery laws were investigated, added Sir H. Samuel, because since Dublin Sweepstakes started, Britain had transferred to Ireland on balance two and three-quarter million sterling.—Reuter's Extra Special.

Unemployed Demonstration Ends In Fierce Rioting In Auckland

Two-Hours Looting

HUNDREDS OF CITIZENS AND 23 POLICEMEN INJURED

AUCKLAND, April 14.

The usual placidity of the important New Zealand town of Auckland was rudely disturbed by fierce rioting, which necessitated the summoning of detachments from the war-ship "Philomel," and in which hundreds of civilians and 23 policemen were injured and £1,00,000 and twenty-three policemen were injured and £1,00,000 damage was done.

The clash began with an outbreak of unemployed on the conclusion of a procession of Civil Servants who objected to ten per cent. salary cuts.

Free Fight With Police

Fighting with the police started in the vicinity of the Town Hall and stones and fence palings were freely used.

Soon every window in Queen Street, the leading thoroughfare, was smashed, jewellery, clothing, liquor and the tobacconists' shops coming in for special attention at the hands of rioters, who included many youths and women.

The rioters broke jewellers shops and laid their hands on everything available.

The looting lasted two hours, during which darkness fell, all street lights having been previously smashed.

Marines Summoned

At the height of the fight police reinforcements and fire-engines were brought up but they were unable to control the situation whereupon marines were hastily summoned.

Twenty arrests have been made and in response to a broadcast appeal by the Mayor, a number of citizens have enrolled themselves as special constables.—Reuter's Special.

Today Booths In Malwan Set On Fire

REPUBLICAN ARMY POSTERS IN TOWN

RATNAGIRI, Apr. 15.

News has reached here that on Wednesday night four toddy booths at Malwan were set on fire as a result of which two were completely gutted and the remainder badly damaged.

It is reported that the same day posters under the name of the Hindustan Republican Army were pasted throughout the town threatening dealers in excise articles that if they defied the country's order they would be severely punished.—A. P.

REBEL LEADER SHOT DEAD.

RANGOON, April 15.

Boh Wai rebel leader has been shot dead by Inspector U Bi Kun of Henzada near Zibjugon village, Tharrawaw police station. A double barrelled breach-loading gun and 53 rounds of cartridges have been recovered.

A reward of Rs. 500 each had been offered by the District Superintendent of Police, Henzada and Tharrawaddy for his arrest.—A. P.

Six Congressmen Jailed In Madras

MADRAS, April 15.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate sentenced to-day five Congress workers to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 for picketing. A Congress worker arrested on 1st April for picketing tendered an apology and the Magistrate acquitted him.

Another Congress worker was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 on a charge of distributing boycott leaflets.—A. P.

KAMPTI DEPRESSED CLASSES CONGRESS

Frantic Efforts To Enlist Supporters Of Separate Electorates

DR. AMBEDKAR'S MEN BUSY

The repudiation of the Minority Pact signed by Dr. Ambedkar by the Mahar Youth League, of Nagpur—the community to which the Doctor belongs and the growing support obtained to the Rajah-Moonje Pact from amongst the rank and file of the "Depressed" Classes has made the supporters of separate electorates go to extreme limits.

The "Depressed" Classes Conference at Kampti on the 24th instant promises to be very interesting. The supporters of Dr. Ambedkar in Bombay are making frantic efforts to enlist followers for his cause. House to house visits are paid by his lieutenants in Bombay to whip up enthusiasm for the separate electorates and recruit some delegates for Kampti. It is understood that at least about 1,000 delegates will be taken to Kampti who will vote solidly for Dr. Ambedkar. These arrangements and precautions are necessary in view of the strong popular support to Rajah-Moonje Pact in Nagpur and C. P. Province and also from other parts of the Bombay Presidency.

NASIK TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA

Mahars March In Procession

NASIK, April 15.

Sanatanists in large numbers were admitted to the Kalaram temple during the day to-day. Mahars marched in a procession round the temple in the afternoon escorted by police.

The "rath" is to be taken out in procession by the Sanatanists but the police are trying to dissuade them from doing so in order to avoid a clash with the Mahars.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA T. U. FEDERATION

To Be Held In Madras

MADRAS, April 15.

The All-India Trade Union Federation is likely to meet in Madras under the presidency of Mr. V. V. Giri on June 4 and 5. The latest report says that the Federation has 41 affiliated unions with a membership of 78,000.—A. P.

"FORGET ALL ABOUT DEBTS" BY EUROPE

AL SMITH'S BOLD ADVICE TO UNITED STATES

Better Way Of Restoring Trade

LONDON, Apr. 14.

Washington.—Democrats have been electrified by the plan advocated by Mr. Al Smith, the Tammany leader of New York Democrats that the United States should forget, for next twenty years, all about debts owed to the country by Europe, and write off as paid from the principal of the debts each year 25 per cent. of the gross value of American exports bought by the debtor-nations.

Mr. Smith asserts that this plan is a better way of restoring trade than the present attitude of idle indifference and clamouring for payment of debts which they know could not be paid, thereby incurring the loss to the United States of more thousands of millions than the whole of the European debt.

The "New York Times" welcomes the speech as a refreshing breeze in fetid air. The Republican Press interprets the statement as a challenge to Mr. Smith's Democratic rival, Governor Roosevelt, for nomination for the presidential election.—Reuter.

CARELESS HANDLING OF REVOLVER

Soldier Sentenced To 156 Days' Detention

POONA, April 15.

Pte. H. H. Pendlebury, 9th Armoured Car Company, R.T.C. was sentenced to 156 days' detention by District Court Martial for carelessly handling and discharging a revolver a bullet from which struck Cpl.-Whitney at the back of the neck inflicting severe but not fatal injuries.

On March 27 last when the company had returned from Church Service and were putting away weapons the accused took one and pulled the trigger thinking that he had put the weapon at safety.

It is understood disciplinary action has also been taken against the private in charge of the barrack and others.

Seventytwo days of sentence have been remitted by Brigade Commander.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN

Found Left In Maidan With Wound Marks

WIFE AND HACKNEY COACH DRIVER MISSING

CHINSURAH, April 14.

The report of a tragedy has just been received from Arambagh. It appears that the body of a man since identified as Mansur Ali, with several marks of wounds was found lying in a maidan and in his pocket was found an empty money-bag and some papers having the marks of Calcutta University.

It is stated that the deceased was an educated man and was on his way to Calcutta with his wife 'via' Chandernagore in a carriage. Both the hackney-carriagewalla and the wife of the deceased are missing.—A. P.

Railway Rolling Stock

SIMLA, Apr. 15.

It is understood that the Railway Standing Finance Committee which meets in Madras will "inter alia" consider matters relating to rolling stock.—A. P.

GRAVE BREACH OF CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT

Transvaal Land Tenure Bill Is Cold Calculated Insult Of Indian Residents

JOHANNESBURG INDIANS' PROTEST

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Johannesburg's Transvaal British Indian Association has sent the following telegram to the Associated Press:—

"Association representing Transvaal Indians enter vehement protest against Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill rejecting it in toto as entirely unacceptable since it implies cold and calculated insult, humiliation and degradation, is derogatory to Indian national honour denying to Indians even Government's Agent, elementary human rights of residence, occupation and ownership of land as free citizens except under sufferance and constitutes grave breach of Cape Town Agreement letter and spirit by persistent refusal to uplift permanent Indian population and ultimately at indirectly ruining and exterminating Indians from Transvaal and urges all Indian and European leaders of public opinion, Congress, Muslim League, Imperial Citizenship Association and other organisations to appeal unitedly to Government for necessary firm action to bring about Bill's immediate withdrawal and grant Indians all rights of humanity embracing them as Union nationals."—A. P.

ARMED DACOITY

Bengalis Raid House And Decamp With Cash

CALCUTTA, Apr. 15.

Early this morning about half a dozen Bengalis, armed with revolvers, raided the house of Nobindhnadra Roy in Entally. The robbers whipped out revolvers and silenced the men who were sleeping in the house and compelled them to deliver the keys with which they opened the ironsafe and decamped with cash and currency notes amounting to several hundred rupees.

While they were retreating the neighbours chased them but were themselves scared away by the firing of blankshots. The robbers then escaped in a taxi, which was waiting close to the place of the occurrence.

Only last week a postman, attached to the Bellighatta Post office, while proceeding along the same locality, was shot dead by four Bengalis who decamped with the postal bag.

No arrest has yet been made in either case.—A. P.

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A R7019

WANTED—TYPIST with Shorthand, Experience Gujarati preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Post Box 328, Bombay.
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WANTED—LADY DOCTORS (Sub Assistant Surgeons) for Travelling Dispensaries in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces. Pay from Rs. 150/- upto 200/- p. m. plus T. A. for joining post. T. A. and leave according to State Rules. Apply to:—Director of Medical Services, His Highness' Government, J. & K. Jammu.
A 4701

WANTED—FELLOWS for doing research in Philosophy, only those who have passed M. A. in Philosophy and know Sanskrit need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th of May. (Sd.) G. R. MALKANI, Superintendent Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, E. Khandesh.
A 4647

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of one stockist and a few Inspector and agents on a decent commission, tc. for the stock and a pay of Rs. 130/- and Rs. 50/- respectively for Inspector and Agents. Candidates who can invest Rs. 500/- for the stock and Rs. 150/- and Rs. 50/- for Inspector and agent need apply to Messrs Britannia Tea Company Ltd., 14 Clive Street, Calcutta.
A 4656

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL ORGANISERS for Bombay City and Lower Gujarat for the People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Good salary and commission for guaranteed business. Apply MANAGER, 361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
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WANTED—GRADUATE (Gujarati Male) and UNDERGRADUATE (Gujarati Male and Marathi female) TEACHERS. Law-students need not apply. Apply PRINCIPAL, Sheth Anandilal Podar High School, Santa Cruz.
A 4728

UNEMPLOYED—DESIRING POSTS as Typists, Stenographers, Accountants, Secretaries, Teachers, Engineers, Spinning-Weaving Masters, Doctors, Nurses, etc., should Consult, ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106/10, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A R7036

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WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS in different provinces and Indian States for chalk pencils, slate pencils, pastels, tailor chalk and Plaster of Paris, etc. Apply for terms to 'THE CAPITAL INDUSTRIES LTD.', Serai Rohilla, Delhi. For reply enclose one anna and three pies in stamps.
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C 7030

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C 4707

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C R7016

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N 4710

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0.
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THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 58th Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 16th day of April, 1932, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company "Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort," for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1931.

2nd—To declare a dividend.

3rd—To appoint Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1932 and to fix their remuneration, and

5th—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th to 16th April, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1932.
4686.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 18th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.).

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 14th April, 1932.
4723.

NOTICE

WANTED the Public to know that Policy No. 19579 for Rs. 2,000 favouring Mr. Jamnadas Ramdas Dossa, Cotton Merchant, 70, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay No. 6, is reported to have been LOST. The Policy-Holder has applied for the duplicate of the Policy Bond. Unless any objection against issuing the duplicate copy is lodged with us within one month from this date, the Company will issue the duplicate copy of the Policy.

(Sd.) K. SANTANAM,
Managing Director,
The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Lakshmi Building, LAHORE.
4726

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of PAPER for the Press and STATIONERY ARTICLES for the use of Government Offices for one year from 1-8-1932. Quotations should reach the undersigned before 16 hours on the 16th May, 1932.

Copies of specifications and conditions of supply (in duplicate) can be had from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/- (two) only (by cash or Money-order and not by V.P.) on any working day during office hours, (i.e. 11-30 to 17-30 hours).

B. T. KALE.
Manager,
State Press & Stationery Dept.
BARODA.
Baroda,
Dated, 12th April, 1932
4727

ANNOUNCEMENT

AGENCIES.

We are now allotting AGENCIES for large and small territories in India for Petrol Crude Oil, Diesel Oil, and other Oil Products. Applications from Influential Parties may be sent to WESTERN INDIA OIL DISTRIBUTING Co., P.O. Box 975, Bombay with full particulars and Bank references.
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Public Notices

NOTICE

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the firm named "RUGHNATHDAS JAICHAND" recently started in Bombay is altogether a separate firm from my firm "Rughnathdas Tansukhdas" and has absolutely no concern whatsoever in any way with me and my firm. L. Jaichand the proprietor of the firm of "Rughnathdas Jaichand" has separated from me by registered deed of release, dated 2nd January 1932. I and my firm are not responsible whatsoever for the dealings of the said L. Jaichand and/or his firm Rughnathdas Jaichand.

TANSUKHDAS RUGHNATHDAS,
Proprietor of the firm
Rughnathdas Tansukhdas.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of April, 1932, at 3-45 p.m. (Standard Time), when the Resolution which has been duly posted to the Shareholders will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers
Bombay, 19th March, 1932.
4685

Legal Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HIRALAL MANEKLAL PATEL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client, the purchaser the half share or moiety in the undermentioned immoveable property known as PARBHU BHIKHA PROPERTY IN THE DADYSETH AGIARY LANE, which half share or moiety at present stands in the name of Bai Parson, widow of Maneklal Motilal Patel, the abovenamed Hiralal Maneklal Patel and Keshavlal Maneklal Patel (now deceased) and the remaining half share or moiety stands in the name of JAMNADAS MOTILAL PATEL AND THAT all persons having any right, title, or interest in the said immoveable property or any claim thereto, or in to or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, maintenance, residence, charge, lease, trust, lien, or otherwise howsoever, ARE REQUESTED to make the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at N. M. Wadia BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to such interest or claim and the same if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Dadyseth Agiary Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 282 square yards as mentioned in the Collector's Bill or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and C Ward Nos. 4150 and 4151 and Street Nos. 17 and 19 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land and Revenue under Collector's new No. 116 and New Survey No. 477 Cadastral Survey No. 1713 of Bhuleshwar Division and which said land heredtiaments and premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Chaturbhuji Morarji, on or towards the South by the said Dadyseth Agiary Street, on or towards the East by the property of Vithaldas Narotamdas and on or towards the West by the Public Lane called Malharrao Wadi.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1932.

J. S KATPITIA & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4699.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FIRST CARPENTER STREET, MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Parvatibai, widow of Vithal Morar Mistry and Dayaram Vithal, heirs and legal representatives of Vithal Morar Mistry, the Mortgagor in exercise of the powers of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th March 1902, and also under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 8th day of April, 1924 and made between the said Bai Parvatibai, widow and Administratrix of the estate of Vithal Morar Mistry of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, and with the consent of the present equitable mortgagee of the said property, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable Property on SATURDAY, the 16TH DAY of APRIL, 1932 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

ALL that piece of Quit and Ground rent with the dwelling houses standing thereon situate on the South side of the First Carpenter Street, Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 57-6/9 square yards or thereabouts, whose Cadastral Survey No. 168 of Mazagon Division 'E' Ward No. 6929 (1) and Street No. 3.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys, at 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ANANT RUSHI'S CART, NEAR DADY. SHETH AGIARY STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Official Trustee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the Mortgage dated the 23rd August 1927 and executed by the said Kersondas Goculdas in favour of Raghunath Hari Gokhale, the Mortgagee and transferred to the Official Trustee of Bombay by a Deed of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 10th April 1928 and on account and at the risk of Kersondas Goculdas the Mortgagor, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on MONDAY, the 18TH DAY of APRIL, 1932, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises

ALL that piece of Pension and Tax Land (now redeemed) with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Anant Rushi's Wadi, Bombay, containing 182 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2802, New Survey No. 2411, and Cadastral Survey No. 1755 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward Nos. 4516, 4517, Street Nos. 12-1 and bounded on the East by the property of Jaisitaram Narayan; on the West by the property of Shamrao D. Talpade; on the North by the property of Keshavrao Bhaskar and on the South by the said Anant Rushi's Wadi and which premises are at present in the possession of the Mortgagor.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for the Official Trustee of Bombay at their Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Chakla Street, on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the property under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3770 of 1924 Mahomed Sidik Haji Gulam Husein vs. Haji Joosab Abdoola and others and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order, dated the 26th February, 1932.

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure admeasuring about 204-7/9 sq. yds. together with the building thereon situate at Chakla Street bearing Collectors Old No. 581 and New No. 6243, Old Survey No. 951 and New Survey No. 2231 and Cadastral Survey No. 431 of Mandvi Division and Municipal B Ward No. 2120 (1) and Street Nos. 197-199.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS AND OF THE MORTGAGEES IN THE LANDS AND GINNING FACTORY THEREON AT MALAKWAL IN PUNJAB.

Under instruction from Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jetha Devji & Co., (insolvents), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said insolvents and of the Mortgagees Messrs. Vassanji Sons & Co., in the lands and Ginning Factory described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDS AND GINNING FACTORY.

All the right, title and interest of Jetha Devji & Co. (insolvents) in the two pieces of Agricultural lands, admeasuring 20¾ Kanals (1 Bigha—4 Kanals—1620 square yards) and 6½ Kanals bearing Khata and Khetwat Nos. 59/476 and 59/487 and Khasra Nos. 421 and 422 respectively situate at Malakwal Tehsil Phalia District Gujrat in Punjab, together with all buildings and structures now standing thereon also together with 40 gins, plants, engines, boilers, machinery and such spare parts and miscellaneous articles as may now be lying in the premises in such conditions as they now are.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Ghirdarlal, Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their Office at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-MORROW), SUNDAY, the 17th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Bahistan," 2rd Floor, Wodehouse Road, opp. Colaba Post Office valuable dining, drawing and Bed-room furniture, belonging to Major Hamilton Miller.

Catalogues are ready and furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling, Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., ML., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help". Annual reading Rs. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State Birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

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1 Year. Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. V. P. As. 5. Send copy of Horoscope for time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM, Tiruttani, S. India.

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LAHORE.

EARN Rs. 300 A MONTH

By learning practically or by post, TOILET and WASHING SOAPS from 10 years graduate experts. Ten times fees refunded on failure. Details free from B. DUTT, B.A., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal. Opinions of our students—Rai Shaheb K. Gangulí, M.A., Rtd., D.S.P. writes—"The instructions are thorough and complete. Soaps prepared in my presence seemed to me in no way inferior to foreign make". Mr. H. Banerjee M.Sc., writes—"I studied the working of the Benares Hindu University and am also acquainted with the method of the college of of science of the Calcutta University. But these methods cannot compete with the Dacca Manufactures which are taught at Saidpur."

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SHOWN ON THE SCREEN

AT THE CAPITOL

"Guilty Hands"

Lionel Barrymore makes a magnificent bid for the dramatic acting honors of the year as the master murderer in Bayard Veiller's first original for the talkies, "GUILTY HANDS", showing at the Capitol Theatre from to-day.

There has been talk of audiences being tired of this, that and the other type of story. They wanted something new. Well, they have it now. To be sure, there have been mystery thrillers. But nothing like this. If you have a wife of screaming type, bring a gag with you. Pins and needless play tag up and down your spine. Even if you're bald you'll leave the show with hair standing on end. When the dead body, with pistol in hand... but we'd better not tell you about that startling climax.

Never before, on stage or screen, have we witnessed so exciting a mystery play. It is air-tight, gripping in every detail, absolutely original and different in every respect. W. S. Van Dyke, who ought to know a few things about this thrills after "TRADER HORN", has turned in a remarkable piece of directing and, allowing for the excellent material he had to work with, is to be credited with a masterful achievement.

The cast, too, is exceptional including Kay Francis, and little Madge Evans, who used to be a child star and now is grown up to be a regular leading lady—and a mighty fine one too. William Bakewell, naive and charming, a teamed with Madge in the romantic interest. Miss Francis is the cat-like menace who all but catches her mouse.

In the picture Barrymore portrays Richard Grant, who, as a prosecutor sent fifty men to the electric chair. As a criminal attorney he has saved a hundred others from a like fate. He discovers his daughter (Miss Evans) to be infatuated with a wealthy roue. There is only one way to save her from disgrace. He kills the man and makes the crime appear a suicide. From that point on the plot sweeps to baffling proportions. To reveal beyond that point would rob the splendid film of much of its entertainment value.

Alan Mowbray is the chap who is killed. He plays a very unusual role, most of it as a corpse. C. Aubrey Smith fills an important part as an understanding clergyman. Polly Moran provides laughs and screams a Aunt Maggie, and the cast is rounded out by Forester Harvey, Charles Crockett and Henry Barrows.

Miss Evans and Miss Francis are exceptionally capable in their roles and manage to endow the otherwise macabre atmosphere with pulchritude and charm. Bakewell is splendid as Tommy and Smith is ideally cast. A new Laurel & Hardy Comedy is included in the programme.

"Whoopee" Re-opens this evening at the Pathe.

A SUMPTUOUS COMEDY FILM

Pathe Cinema

One of the great events of the picture year comes to Pathe Theatre to-day when Whoopee the Samuel Goldwyn-Florenz Ziegfeld musical riot, starring Eddie Canton, makes its screen appearance. This famous pair of producers, kings of the screen and stage respectively, have exhausted every angle of their art to make Whoopee memorable. Already known to the entire world as one of the most successful Ziegfeld musical shows ever produced in its stage form, the greater freedom of the talking colour screen has developed it into a history-making picture. The cost of the production, originally estimated at a million and a half dollars, was nearer the two million mark when shooting was completed. The filming called for 74 changes of scene, many of them taken in such world-famous natural beauty spots as Zion National Park, 512 changes of costume and scenes including four and five hundred people. The entire Goldwyn and Ziegfeld staffs were combined to make Whoopee technically perfect, with Thornton Freeland, young and brilliant Hollywood director, in charge of the filming. In 'Whoopee' a great stage success becomes one of the pictures that make history. Sally Morgan (Eleanor Hunt) has long been in love with Wanenis (Paul Gregory), an Indian boy who lives near her father's ranch, but her father is forcing her to marry the Sheriff (John Rutherford) while Wanenis is away being educated to White man's ways. Wanenis returns just before the wedding, learns of the plans and goes back to his people on the reservation, broken-hearted. Sally desperately unwilling to go through with the marriage, prevails on Henry Williams (Eddie Cantor), an imaginary invalid living on the ranch, to take her away in his ramshackle Ford. As soon as her escape is discovered, her father and the Sheriff set out in pursuit. Sally and Henry are despairing when they run out of gas in a few miles, but they hold up a car to steal gasoline and get to the next ranch for food, ignorant that this very ranch is owned by the people they have held up. The foreman of the ranch is expecting the owner and family, and is desperate because he has neither cook nor maid to take care of them. Sally and Henry volunteer for the jobs, only to discover on their arrival that the people they are to wait on will surely recognise them. Henry blacks his face with soot as a disguise and proceeds to cook in his own sweet way. All is going well until Sally's father and Sheriff arrive, looking for the fugitives. Sally and Henry escape just in time and dash off in the Ford, after Henry has gone Heman, knocked out the ranch owner's son and wrecked the garage. They seek refuge in the Indian reservation and learn that Wanenis has determined to abandon white civilization and go back to savagery in his despair, believing that his race makes his love for Sally impossible. Sally's father and the Sheriff trace the pair to the reservation and are about to carry Sally off, when the Indian chief reveals that Wanenis was a white baby, abandoned in a deserted hut, and reared by the chief as his own son. Immediately Sally's father consents to Sally's marriage to Wanenis, and everyone is happy except Henry, whose domineering nurse takes charge of him again.

Its cast includes not only Eddie Cantor, most famous of New York's comedians in his first full length audible picture, but also Eleanor Hunt, phenomenal discovery of Samuel Goldwyn's, Paul Gregory, Ethel Shutta, Chief Caupolican, Dorothy Kanpp, and host of glorified Ziegfeld beauties, including Jeanne Morgan, Muriel Finley, and Virginia Bruce. In the course of adaptation from Owen Davies hilarious farce. 'The Nervous Wreck'. Whoopee has been made into a series of breath-takingly lavish spectacles, interspersed with comedy such as Eddie Cantor can alone produce.

"FRANKENSTEIN" CONTINUES FOR SECOND WEEK

At The Excelsior

"Frankenstein" Universal's sensational thriller has broken all records in the city, drawing packed audiences at the Excelsior throughout the past week. The picture is still retained on the screen for a further run to meet the increasing rush.

Apart from its entertaining value; the picure has an intellectual appeal that puts it in a class by itself, showing the disastrous consequences of purely scientific pursuits divorced from spiritual ideals.

Based on the classic story written by Mrs. Mary Shelley that was held the field in English literature for a century, the picture describes how a brilliant scientist creates a monster that lives like a human being, but has no soul. But the scientist has overshot the mark and himself becomes the victim of his creature's devouring passion. The moral is brought home in a striking manner—not to encroach upon the function which belongs exclusively to God.

A marvellous portrayal of the soulless monster is given by Boris Karloff whose performance easily puts him side by side with that great master of make-up, the late Lon. Chaney. Other characters are well handled by Colin Clive, John Boles and Mae Clarke, the charming star of "Waterloo Bridge." Every foot of the film is packed with thrilling and exciting sequences that hold the audience spell bound from start to finish.

ROBERT WOOLSEY IN A HILARIOUS COMEDY

At The Empire

"Everything's Rosie" a Radio picture coming this week to the Empire, is an extremely hilarious comedy starring Robert Woolsey, the famous comedian who has won his way to popular favour by his amusing antics in "Rio Rita", "The Cuckoos," "Cracked Nuts" and other successes.

This is the first picture in which Woolsey has appeared without his inseparable partner Bert Wheeler, and has decisively demonstrated that he can successfully carry a characterisation alone. In his new role he rises to the full heights of his comic gifts, spilling his wisecracks with a more delightful flavour than ever before, at the same time combining some excellent sympathetic acting that lends a depth of pathos as effective as it is surprising. Besides Woolsey, the picture has a very interesting story of a carnival father, who adopts and raises as his own a beautiful orphan girl and hopelessly falls in love with her. In the portrayal of this character Woolsey reveals great dramatic power of emotional acting, while his humorous adventures in following side shows around the country, conducting auction sales, telling fortunes, selling patent medicines and operating track games afford him the fullest scope for the delightful father and wise cracking that have made him so popular.

Anita Louise, beautiful and charming blonde and John Darrow, one of the screens most capable juveniles furnish the romance.

GEORGE BANCROFT IN "DERELICT"

Empress Cinema

With his strong and virile personality, George Bancroft, one of the old favourites of the screen, wins fresh laurels in Paramount's highly entertaining picture, "Derelict" which is screened this week at the Empress Cinema, Lamington Road.

"Derelict" is a spicy drama of the sea, of its breathless adventure, its ceaseless danger, its riotous playfulness, and, like the sea, its moments of lightness stand out in relief against the terrific momentum of its tumultuous drama. Co-featured with Bancroft is Jessie Royce Landis, beautiful dance hall girl, buffeted around from port to port, from man to man, seeking harbour at last in Bancroft's heart. Blind, he discards her and casts away the love she offers him, too full of vigour and life to pause for love. At last, in a moment of victory, with a super-human effort he wrests a human cargo from the grip of the sea, and tastes the exhaltation of love.

One of the most spectacular sequences filmed at sea is one involving two ships battling a

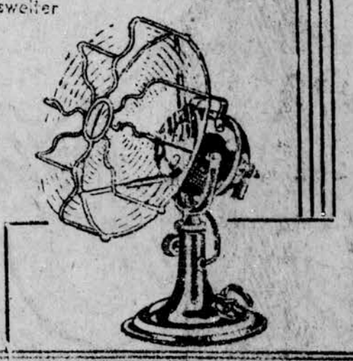
(Continued on page 14).

BLOW AWAY—the HOT WEATHER... BEST

Perhaps you cannot get away from the Bombay hot-weather—but there's no need for you to swelter in the torrid humidity.

Blow away the Hot weather with an electric fan. Inexpensive to buy; inexpensive to run.

Don't put it off—go right away to Electric House, Corner of Colaba Causeway and Ormiston Road, and see how easily they work.



SECOND MONSTROUS WEEK!

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE MONSTER IS LOOSE!

No man has ever seen its like . . . no woman's kiss has touched its lips . . .

A wild, weird, wonderful, fantastic picture of a man who made another "man" from the parts of other men long departed . . . a creature with the strength of a dozen men . . . who lives . . . breathes . . . walks . . . with a mechanical brain but without a soul . . . It looks like a man but is it?

No thriller ever made can touch it!

CARL LAEMMLE presents THE UNIVERSAL SUPER ATTRACTION with COLIN CLIVE • MAE CLARKE • JOHN BOLES BORIS KARLOFF • Dwight Frye • Edward Van Sloan • Frederic Kerr. Directed by JAMES WHALE.

Produced by Carl Laemmle, Jr. From the story by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley. Adapted by John L. Balderston from Peggy Webling's play.

A UNIVERSAL SUPER ATTRACTION
Presented by CARL LAEMMLE
Directed by JAMES WHALE

FRANKENSTEIN

--THE MAN WHO MADE A MONSTER

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BUY A BOTTLE TO-DAY and SATISFY YOURSELF

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NOW that the hot weather is approaching, a bottle of GODREJ'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE is not a luxury but a necessity.

For strength and fragrance it is unsurpassed, for antiseptic properties against disease bearing germs it is unparallelled, whilst in the sick-room it is indispensable.

It opens up pores clogged with dust and city grime, and acts as an anodyne to tired nerves after the day's fatigue.

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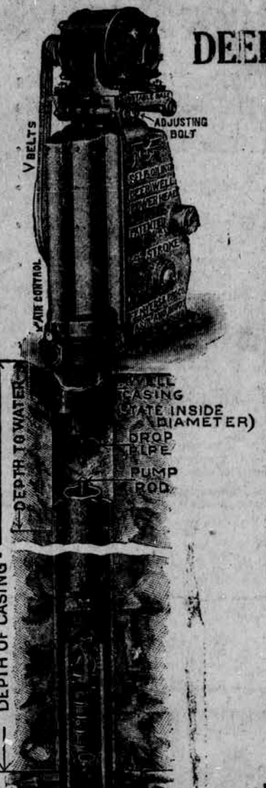

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Milkmaid Milk is made from the finest milk obtainable in Switzerland, to which has been added pure cane sugar. It is rich in vitamins; has three times the nourishing properties of the locally produced milk, and is, above all absolutely pure. Start your baby on Milkmaid Milk to-day!

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BOMBAY FULL OF KHADDAR CLOTH

British Industrialist's Tribute

Sir William Himbury, managing director of the British Cotton growing Association, who has been travelling for the past three months in the East, returned to London on March 21. One of his first visits in India was to the Viceroy, at New Delhi. Then he spent a fortnight travelling about the Punjab before going to see the great new barrage at Sukkur, which now provides irrigation for 7,000,000 acres of land, the bulk of it suitable for cereal growing and half a million acres suitable for growing the best kind of American cotton.

Sir William explained to a "Manchester Guardian" representative, the advantage this will in future give to India when, should there be a shortage of cotton in other countries, she will not only be able to supply her own needs but to export her surplus to this and other countries. Speaking of the political situation in India, Sir William said he thought it had improved and that the improvement was largely due to Lord Willingdon and to the action taken by the authorities.

REMITTING TAXES.

"In some districts the Government have been very good to the ryots" he said "especially in the Punjab in remitting taxation, water rates and things like that. I found rather more distress among the people than when I was last there three years ago, but not so much political bother in the villages as in the urban districts. Bombay of course is a hotbed of political strife, but I think the authorities are keeping the trouble in check. I believe that Lord Willingdon is a very just man with a sincere interest in the troubles and difficulties of the Indians and that he would like to give them a fair deal.

JAPANESE COMPETITION

"The cotton trade is not too good, and largely because of the increased poverty of the people through agricultural depression. I think that has as much to do with it as the political boycott. I do not see a great deal of hope for the Lancashire trade unless it gets its prices down. At present we are too dear. We must make sacrifices.

"Unless labour and capital pull together we shall not get back our Indian trade in face of the competition with the Japanese, who can put goods into India so much more cheaply. Japan's trouble with China does not seem to have affected her Indian trade. The Bombay mills are not doing too well. The people in general are not buying cotton, but the city is full of khaddar cloth."

WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS

(Continued from previous page.)

though the figure this half-year is still below that of two years ago.

It is rather curious to note that the consumption of sundries has been falling steadily, though comparatively slightly, during the last four half-years, but conclusions on that point are dangerous because since January, 1931, no figures have been available for Russia, and this half-year China, is also in default, so that the Federation have had to estimate the figures for these countries. On the other hand, it is worth noting that the consumption of sundries in the United Kingdom this half-year is the largest on record, probably as the result of heavy takings of Russian cotton.

But the most important test of the consumption figures, especially under present conditions, is the comparison of the consumption with the production, for the world position to-day is, on the whole, that supplies are ample, while consumption is heavily restricted, though slowly recovering. Assuming that the figures of this half-year will not be greatly changed for the remainder of the season the annual rate of consumption of the principal crops is shown in the accompanying chart.

SMALL INDIAN CROP.

For American the consumption has been at the rate of barely 12,000,000 bales, against a probable crop of 16,500,000 running bales. For Indian the position is very different, the consumption being at the rate of nearly 5,500,000 bales, while the Government crop estimate indicates at present only about 4,000,000. For Egyptian also the consumption, with an annual rate of 970,000 bales, compares very favourably with the crop estimate of about 850,000. For sundries it is impossible to make any reliable comparison, because the federation figures are only for mill consumption and do not include the very large figures of domestic consumption, especially of Chinese cotton. Again the question of the bale weight adds to the confusion, because crop figures are mostly converted to 500lb., bales, while the federation's consumption figures are in running bales. Making allowance for this, however, the world's mill consumption of all kinds during the past half-year has apparently been at the rate of about 23,000,000 bales, as against a total crop production of about 28,000,000.

The next question is the effect of all this on the probable world's carryover at the end of the season. The Federation mill stocks as at January 31 enable us to complete the computation of the world's carryovers of American and Egyptian cotton at the middle of the season. These figures are, of course, not complete, because they do not include the balance of the crops which have not yet come into sight, but the seasonal movement of the carryover normally follows a fairly regular course, which makes a comparison of the mid-season carryover with the figures of previous years of considerable value. The mid-season figures for American and Egyptian are therefore given in tables B and C, and in both cases the position is remarkable. The world's carryover of American cotton in January, 1931, was a new record, but the total at the end of the season was not quite up to the record of July, 1921, because at that date the figure of "Elsewhere in U.S.A." was enormous, and brought up the total to nearly 10,000,000 bales. Now, however, the mid-season carryover is nearly 2,500,000 bales more than a year ago, and everything points to a carryover at the end of this season of at least 13,000,000 bales, or more than a whole season's consumption a statistical position which has never been equalled before.

MILL STOCKS LARGE IN THE EAST.

It should be noted here that the heavy carryover at the end of January is partly due to the inclusion of the Oriental visible stocks, of which separate figures have only been available for the last two years, and these are at present particularly heavy. Mill stocks in the East are also very heavy, as well as on the Continent, which accounts for the fact that the world's total mill stocks of American are not far short of record figures. But the great weight of the carryover is in public warehouses in the United States, nearly twice a normal figure.

To this it must be added that the visible supply has been behaving in a very abnormal fashion since the turn of the season. Usually the peak of the season is early in January, but this year the figure has kept steady right up to date, partly as the result of the big stocks in the Orient, which have been mounting steadily again since the end of January.

In regard to Egyptian the position is not quite so bad, in the sense that it is very little worse than it was a year ago, but the visible supplies in the United Kingdom and in Alexandria are very heavy and the mill stocks (apart from the United States) are higher than they have been since 1929, so that the total carryover at January 31, is a new record.

THE OUTLOOK.

All these figures are put together in the diagram, which brings out the results in a very interesting way. The following points may be noted:—

(1) The world's consumption of all kinds is still on the whole controlled by the consumption of American, but there are cases in which the total consumption of outside growths happens to move in the opposite direction—e.g. July, 1928, and January, 1930—and this makes a noticeable difference in the total.

(2) In the same way the total consumption of outside growths is controlled largely by the consumption of Indian, but here again the consumption of sundries may make a difference if it happens to go the opposite way from Indian, as in July, 1928.

(3) The consumption figures of American and Egyptian have moved very closely in parallel since January, 1930, which happens to be just the period of Government price-control.

(4) It so happens that the American and Egyptian crops have followed almost exactly the same course since 1927 until 1932, when they have diverged very conspicuously.

(5) The result of the last two points is that the American and Egyptian carryovers have moved pretty closely together until the half-year, when the comparative failure of the Egyptian crop has checked the increase of the carryover.

The fundamental fact of the whole situation is that consumption is recovering very slowly. Heavy exports from America to the Orient and large shipments of Uppers to countries that formerly did not use Egyptian at all do not necessarily mean that the cotton is going into consumption, and the heavy mill stocks both of American and Egyptian bear this out. So far as American and Egyptian are concerned, therefore, what is wanted is either an acceleration of the recovery of consumption or—no crops at all this year.

YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, April 13.

After a continued sharp decline in prices of all kinds of yarns during the last few weeks our market seems to have now steadied up, although confidence is not yet restored amongst the dealers or consumers and the tendency has continued to remain uncertain. The apparently steady tone is mostly due to the steady prices of raw materials during the last 4|5 days as a result of which further decline in prices of yarns has been averted at the moment. In the absence of confidence there has been no improvement in demand so far and whilst several enquiries have been received at very low prices none of them has resulted into any business in bulk. The reports from consuming districts are yet far from encouraging and it seems as if it will take still further time for the demand to improve and for the confidence to be restored amongst dealers and consumers. Buying therefore in the local market has continued to be very limited and in small lots only just sufficient for the immediate requirements of the consumers. There has been slight improvement in enquiries from Calcutta whereas Southern India is absolutely quiet. Punjab and other districts have been offering much lower prices without any important business resulting. The undertone is yet weak and whilst much more will depend upon the course of Cotton in the next few weeks we do not expect material improvement in prices of yarns in the near future.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices have remained steady with very little demand even for stock-lots. Forward business is almost nil inasmuch as replacing costs are much higher from

JAPANESE YARNS.

wait before committing themselves. Manchester.

There have been some improvement in prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns in sympathy with Cotton and in sympathy with somewhat higher limits quoted by small. Japanese Exchange continues favourable for further business but dealers seem to be very only small lots, for forward delivery. Most of them prefer to cautious and have been buying ves any further.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Demand continues rather slack during the last few days in this class of yarns for various reasons. After the price reduction by the Syndicate a few days back there has been a further decline in the prices of Japanese yarns for ready and forward deliveries, and dealers have been hard hit at present. Some of them have been very eager to dispose of their holdings at any price and this increased selling pressure on their part has produced a very easy feeling in this class of yarns at the moment. On the top of this, there have been reports of heavy arrivals both in Bombay and in Madras of Syndicate and other goods and this has naturally produced nervousness amongst the dealers and consumers in the important consuming districts. The Harvesting period all over the Punjab has also been responsible to a certain extent for the absence of satisfactory demand from that important market. Above all, there has been loss of confidence amongst dealers and consumers in the present level of prices and buying therefore is only in small lots and that too for immediate requirements. There has been some reduction in forward quotations by the Japanese Import Houses but owing to the uncertainty of the future course of the market very little fresh forward business has been placed in Japanese yarns.

INDIAN YARNS.

No fresh forward sales of importance has been reported by any of the Bombay Mills during the last few days inasmuch as there is a big gulf between the buyers and sellers' idea of prices at the moment. It is however reported that some of the up-country mills have considerably reduced their prices and have been trying to meet their surrounding markets and have been able to make some sales of their yarns. In the local market there has been yet no confidence in the present level of prices and same is the case in all important consuming districts. Cotton prices have however been showing gradual improvement during the last few days and if a further steady improvement is maintained in Cotton during the next few days, it is very likely that there will be some revival of confidence amongst the dealers as a result of which some of our mills may be able to make sales of their yarns at prices reasonable and suitable to both the sides.

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I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that, far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration, thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balasmic effect of the oils used promotes the tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

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WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS

SEVERAL INTERESTING FEATURES

Normal Consumption Of Indian Cotton 5 1/2 Million Bales. While Crop Is Only 4 Million

A HALF-YEARLY STOCK-TAKING

Mr. John A. Todd writes the following article in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial", dealing with the half-yearly cotton consumption and stocks figures, issued by the International Federation of Master-cottan Spinners and Manufacturers' Association:—

The value of the statistics issued by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association is largely that they enable us to take stock of the world position of supply and demand at the middle of the season, which is generally a pretty good guide to the final results. This year the figures just published present several interesting features.

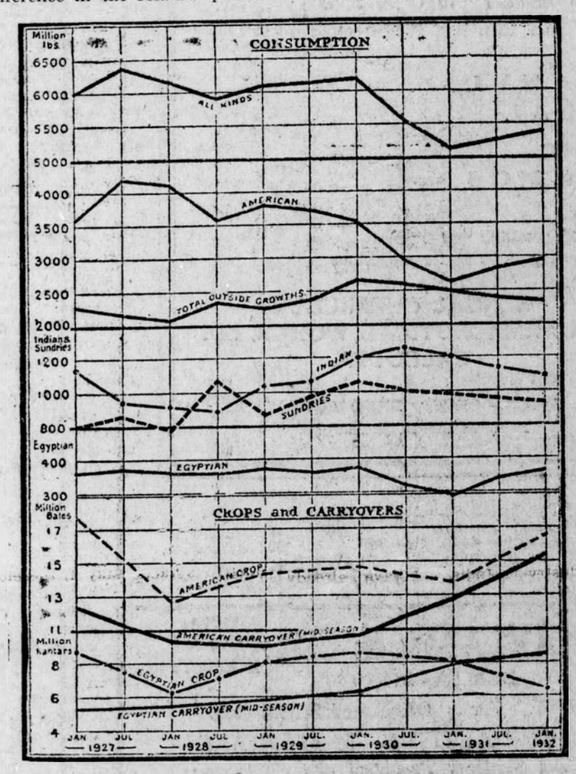
In the last three half-years the feature of the consumption statistics has been the substitution of outside growths for American cotton. Two years ago the figures for the first half of season 1929-'30 showed for the first time in history a world consumption of outside growths apparently in excess of American, though only by about 2 per cent. In the following half year this was increased to nearly 12 per cent., but last July it had fallen again to only 1 per cent., and this time the old balance is restored and the total of outside growths is only 93 per cent of the American total.

It must, of course, be remembered that comparisons based on the Federation's figures are to some extent vitiated by the difference of the bale weights throughout the world. Thus, while the American bale weight is about 500lb. Egyptian is about 750lb., while Indian is only 400lb., and many of the smaller crops which come under the heading of "Sundries" in the federation figures are still smaller. In table A an attempt is made to give effect to this correction, taking the sundries at an average of 400lb., which is probably on the high side. From this it appears that the total consumption of outside growths in pounds has never been as high as that of American, but it will be seen that the correction makes very little difference in the relative percentages of outside growths to American, so that the trend over the last five half years is practically the same.

CONSUMPTION INDIVIDUAL GROWTH.

Turning to the consumption of individual growths, the causes of the trend shown in each case are well known. In the case of American the marked improvement of the quality of the 1931 crop, together with the heavy fall in prices both actual and relatively, were bound to lead to increased consumption which, however, is still far below the figure of January, 1930, when the effects of the Wall Street crash had not yet been fully disclosed. The same cause has shown its effect in the reverse way in the Indian consumption. For the last two years Indian has been relatively cheap, and has been taking the place of American to a substantial degree, but owing to the failure of this year's Indian crop that position has now been reversed, and the reduced consumption of Indian is the result. The consumption of Egyptian suffered heavily a year ago because of the relatively high price, partly due to Government action, but it has since been recovering steadily,

(Continued on next page.)



A.—WORLD CONSUMPTION: AMERICAN v. OUTSIDE GROWTHS.

(In running bales and converted to pounds.)

	—1926-'27— Jan.	July.	—1927-'28— Jan.	July.	—1928-'29— Jan.	July.	—1929-'30— Jan.	July.	—1930-'31— Jan.	July.	1932. Jan.
American (Bales—500lb.—000's):											
Bales	7421	8356	8228	7179	7603	7458	7078	5937	5273	5628	5940
Million lb	3710	4178	4114	3589	3804	3729	3539	2968	2636	2814	2970
Indian (Bales—400lb.—000's):											
Bales	2818	2378	2303	2220	2574	2604	2935	3102	3013	2850	2724
Million lb.	1127	951	921	888	1030	1042	1194	1241	1205	1140	1090
Egyptian (Bales—750lb.—000's):											
Bales	488	506	492	497	437	430	502	435	394	459	485
Million lb.	366	379	367	350	373	369	376	326	295	344	364
Sundries (Bales—400lb.—000's):											
Bales	2001	2171	1969	2685	2184	2455	2632	2530	2479	2385	2321
Million lb.	800	868	788	1074	874	932	1053	1012	992	954	923
Total											
Bales 000's	12728	13411	12990	12551	12863	13009	13197	12004	11159	11322	11470
Million lb.	6003	6376	6190	5901	6083	6122	6162	5547	5128	5252	5352
Outside Growths:											
Bales	5307	5065	4762	5372	5255	5551	6119	6067	5836	5694	5530
p.c. American	71.5	60.5	57.9	74.8	69.1	74.4	86.4	102.2	111.6	101.2	93.1
Million lb.	71.5	2198	2076	2312	2277	2303	2623	2579	2492	2438	2382
p.c. on American	61.8	52.6	50.5	64.4	59.9	64.2	74.1	86.9	94.5	86.7	80.2

B.—WORLD'S MID-SEASON CARRYOVER OF AMERICAN COTTON.

End of	—Stock and afloat— U.K.	Continent.	—U.S.A.— Mill stocks.	Public Fedn. warehouses,	—Other mill stocks	Half-yearly total.
	(Running bales, 000's.			Including linters in U.S.A.)		
January, 1920	1268	714	2155	4079	850	9166
January, 1921	840	758	1391	5880	1050	9919
January, 1922	743	838	1753	4671	1176	9186
January, 1923	605	612	2054	3458	885	7684
January, 1924	742	555	1673	3001	815	6786
January, 1925	1016	945	1509	3895	1004	8369
January, 1926	802	905	1905	5216	1121	9949
January, 1927	1311	1555	1951	6192	1193	12202
January, 1928	721	1354	1853	5043	1243	10214
January, 1929	938	1338	1901	4657	1260	10094
January, 1930	618	1198	1928	5437	1007	10636
January, 1931	644	1198	1790	7981	907	12863
January, 1932	506	938	1844	10063	1128	15284

Stock and Afloat.—Orient: 1930, 448; 1931, 343; 1932, 805.

C.—WORLD'S MID-SEASON CARRYOVER OF EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Cantars 000's.)

End of	Stock and Afloat U.K.	Continent	—U.S.A.— Mills.	Whouses.	Fedn, Alexandria.	—Half-yearly.	Half-yearly total.
January, 1920	1991	282	277	165	1532	1852	5399
January, 1921	446	151	415	338	1606	1035	3989
January, 1922	1043	204	317	336	2511	1087	5484
January, 1923	1272	272	315	285	2380	1177	5701
January, 1924	1095	322	336	129	1841	1320	5045
January, 1925	623	195	265	54	1892	1215	4244
January, 1926	608	217	228	106	2267	1275	4701
January, 1927	563	158	247	82	3303	1058	5411
January, 1928	578	208	295	92	3197	1030	5445
January, 1929	585	225	224	131	3458	1140	5763
January, 1930	585	276	353	202	3403	1335	6148
January, 1931	630	293	341	129	5349	1185	7927
January, 1932	1013	248	145	63	5521	1402	5392

*Excluding Sudan cotton in Liverpool since 1924.

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TO-DAY.
INDIAN CALENDAR.
Hindu—Chaitra Sud 10, 1988.
Parsi—Avan 12, 1301.
Muslim Zilhij 9, 1350.
Sunrise: 6h. 20m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.
Hightide: 7-38, 20-40.
Lowtide: 2-28, 13-54.
S.S. 'Maloja' with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.
SUNDAY.
Bakri-Id.
MONDAY.
Results of Intermediate Examination in Agriculture and B. Ag. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Exhibition of Swadeshi Mill and Gin Stores by the Indian Merchants' Chamber Sohrab House (First Floor) Hornby Road, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Improvement Trust Board, Corporation Hall, 4-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION:—Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association an Elocution Competition will be held at Sir C. J. Hall to-day (Saturday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.).

INDIAN CATHOLIC EXHIBITION.—H. G. the Archbishop of Bombay will distribute medals and prizes to the winners in the Indian Catholic Exhibition to-day (Saturday) at the Town Hall at 5 p.m.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA:—The 90th weekly musical concert will be held by Prof. Ramkrishna Phatak in Gayan Hall of the above Vidyalaya (Opp:—Ambevadi, Girgaon) to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB:—To-day (Saturday) has been kept as "Children's Day" at the Indian Women's Unity Club from 5 p.m. Members are requested to bring their children with them.

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL:—There will be a social gathering of the parents and children of the Montessori Department of the school to-day (Saturday) from 4-30 to 7-30 p.m when the Montessori children will give an informal programme of recitation, Garba, Rasa, Music etc.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND-STAND:—The Band of the St. Mary's High School will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Band-stand to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—Steamer Clanmatheson arrives Suez on the evening of 12th inst.

VILE PARLE SANSKRIT PATHSHALA:—Mr. Madhowlal Makanji Bhat, J.P., proprietor of Messrs. Madhowlal & Co. Ltd., coal merchants has made a donation of Rs. 101 to the fund of this institution and has become its life member.

RAM-NAVAMI FESTIVAL:—"Ram Navami" festival will be celebrated, under the auspices of Gurjas Ladies' Social Club to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Mahaluxmi Municipal Depressed Class Chawls. The programme will include Garba dance by girls, Tipari dance by boys and acting by boys.

HARIKATHA AT KHAR ROAD.

"There will be a harikatha Kalakshepam viz. "Garuda Garva Bhangam" by Brahmasri P. T. Srinivasa Iyengar of Conjeevaram at the Lakshmi Nagar Pavillion at Khar Road (B.B. & C.I.) tomorrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

DIL ROZ (Regd)

"DIL ROZ" is a sure cure for Oriental sores, local sores, all kinds of deep-rooted sores, skin eruptions, Pimples, Eczema, Ringworm, Sinus, Fistula auxillary, Abscess.

There is no need of dressing the wounds nor are baths prohibited.

PRICE Rs: 2
Postage extra.

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Aharkalli, LAHORE

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

are made having reduced cement to liquid put (grout) that is why they are Best and Strongest.

RAVAL & Co.,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

THE CAPITOL:—Lionel Barrymore and Madge Evans in "Guilty Hands." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m.

RIALTO:—Lupe Velez and Lew Ayres in "East is West." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA:—"Whoopie" featuring Eddie Cantor. Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON:—Sally O'neil in "The Brat". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE:—Robert Woolsey in "Everything's Rosie." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

WEST END:—Mohan Lallaji and Miss Jamna in "Narsimha-Mehto", a Gujarati Talkie. Daily at 5-15, h and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 2-15 p.m.

GLOBE TALKIES:—"Gul-Bakavali". Special Id-programme. Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA CINEMA:—Hydersha, Miss Nilam and Kumar Mukund in "Bhakta Prahlad", a Devotional Hindi Talkie. Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR

The Hon. Secretary writes:
To-day at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall there will be a Swadeshi Bazar from 4 to 8 p.m. Do visit Ladies' stalls for 'saris' of all kinds, colours and designs. Admission free.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT KHAR:—The Khadi Seva Sangh, Khar, the Khadi Bhandar, Santa Cruz and the Khadi Saranjam Karyalaya, Vile Parle, have organised a Khadi Bazar and Exhibition in Khar which will be held in the Laxminagar Society Hall (11th Road) (Saturday) from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. and to-morrow from 7-30 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Anniversary Of Late Prof. Bhaskerbuwa Bakhale

Under the auspices of the Indian Music Circle the anniversary of the late Prof. Bhaskerbuwa Bakhale will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday) at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum. The programme is as follows:—8 p.m. to 9 p.m. Harikirtan and presidential address and 10 p.m.: Singing by Prof. Faiyaz Khan of Baroda.

Social Gathering Of Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya

The social gathering of the students of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya will take place today (Saturday) at Laxmi Baug, new Bhatwadi, Girgaum. Interesting musical programme has been arranged from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. to 1-30 p.m.

Kuruhina Setti Conference

The Second Kuruhina Setty Conference will be held at Hosaholalu, Krishnarajapet Taluk, Mysore Dist., under the patronage of Mr. D. Venkatasetty, Sawkar, Hosaholalu, on 23rd and 24th inst. Mr. Rajamantra Pravina K. Mathan, Second Member of Council, will open it on Saturday (23rd inst.) at noon.

Mr. B. V. Ramanna, Sawkar, Hole-narasipur will preside over its deliberations.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT POONA

Attractive Performance By School Children

A correspondent writes:
Last week a large and cosmopolitan gathering of a thousand Poonaites witnessed an attractive variety programme, staged by Prof. J. J. Vakil's "Pupils' Own School," and Mr. D. K. Mehta's "Nature Cure Clinic," which was much appreciated. The children of the "Pupils' Own School" between the ages of three and sixteen gave a fine recital of vocal and instrumental music, dialogues, etc., and presented Dr. Tagore's "Vasant Utsav" (Spring Festival).

The poet's part was very well done by Shrimati Shantaben Gandhi; and Sm. Jai Vakil's Indian dance was much admired. The Nature Cure Clinic, besides showing many feats of physical strength and skill, gave a beautiful display of statue-posing.

Mr. D. K. Mehta's muscle control was remarkable; the slave dance by the ladies of the Clinic was highly applauded.

VALIDITY OF COTTON CONTRACTS

Between Non-Members Of E. I. C. Association

HIGH COURT APPEAL RESULT

An interesting point of law regarding cotton contracts was involved in a case which was recently disposed of by the Appellate Bench of the Bombay High Court.

In this case, Shantilal Mewaram and his two sons Kantilal and Raj Kumar, who carry on business as shroffs, merchants and commission agents in Bombay, Delhi and several other places, claimed to recover from the defendants Rs. 26,844 being the balance due at the foot of an account in respect of dealings in cotton and silver.

The defendants were Kevalram Shaligram and his minor son Munshilal.

"VOID."

The claim is in respect of certain transactions between the plaintiffs and the first-defendant (father of the second defendant.) The latter contended that the contracts in the suit were void under the Bombay Contracts Act of 1922, on the ground that neither the plaintiffs nor the first defendant were members of the East India Cotton Association at the material dates. The second defendant pleaded in addition that he was not bound by the debts of his father from whom he had separated.

Mr. Justice Rangneker who heard the suit in the first instance dealt with the various points raised by the defendants. On the first point, the judge observed that under the by-laws provision was made for making payments of differences or adjusting liabilities in the case of contracts between members only. In the case of contracts between persons who are non-members or between persons one of whom was a member and the other a non-member, what was generally done was to insist upon the payment of margin money, and in default of such payment the contract is closed. But there was nothing in the Act or the by-laws made under it, which prohibits contracts between non-members. Therefore, the contracts between the plaintiffs and the first defendant, although they were between persons who were not members of the E. I. C. Association, were not void.

SON'S LIABILITY.

The judge then dealt with the plaintiff's contention that the alleged partition between the first defendant and his son (second defendant) was not bonafide, but was a colourable transaction, intended to defraud the creditors of the first defendant. On this point, after reviewing the evidence, the judge held that a partition had been previously effected between the father and the son by an award of an arbitrator. A mere intent to defeat a particular creditor did not constitute a fraud, though it might give rise to suspicion; but suspicion, though a ground for a minute enquiry, was no ground for a decision. The judge held that the second defendant was not bound by the debts of his father (first defendant) from whom he had separated.

In the result, the judge passed a decree for the plaintiffs against the first defendant with costs, and dismissed the suit against the second defendant.

The plaintiffs appealed to get a decree against the second defendant who was discharged from liability.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the judgment of the lower court.

The plaintiffs were represented by Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas and Co., Solicitors; and Messrs. Jugmohandas Gordhandas and Fozdar were for the defendants.

STOP PRESS

Rioting Breaks Out Again

LONDON, April 15.

Auckland.—Special foot and mounted police and naval pickets charged the mob when rioting broke out again in shopping district. Windows were smashed. Riot insurance premiums on plate-glass have risen 50 per cent. and riot fire cover is unobtainable owing to prohibitive rates, companies demanding thousand per cent. above normal.

(Later).—Following three hours' renewed rioting between the hooligans and the police, the Mayor threatened to read the Riot Act. 30 arrests have been made and 30 casualties are reported.—Reuter.

FRESH ERUPTION IN N. ARGENTINA.

Buenos Aires.—Recrudescence of volcanic activity in the Andes is reported from Northern Argentina Volcano of Las Zanjas in the Province of Salta which was formerly considered extinct, burst into violent eruption last night. The inhabitants of a neighbouring village were terrified by rain of stones from the volcano and underground rumblings and ground cracks appeared over an area of several square miles. The volcano of Las Yeguas in Southern Argentina is again erupting.—Reuter.

TO RESCUE NEWZEALAND'S FINANCES.

LONDON, April 15.

Wellington—Lord Bledisloe has offered to forgo further portion of his salary making a total voluntary reduction of 45 per cent until New Zealand is able to balance her budget, stipulating that reduction will not apply to any future Governor-General. He also offers to close one of his two official residences.—Reuter's Special.

KREUGER'S LOAN TO COMMUNIST PAPER.

LONDON, April 15.

Gothenburg—The latest revelation of activities of dead financier Kreuger (Kreuger and Toll) is that he is alleged to have lent to a Swedish communist paper 135,000 crowns. The loan was made against securities.

The paper is independent of Moscow.—Reuter's Special.

ID PRAYERS AT AZAD MAIDAN

Mufti-ush-Shaikh Mahmood To Lead

A correspondent writes:—
"Bombay Muslims will be pleased to know that this year the famous traditionist of Damascus, Mufti-ush-Shaikh Mahmood, the son of Rashidul Attar, will lead the I'd Prayers at Azad Maidan on the occasion of I'duzzuha, which falls on Sunday (17th April).

The Prayers will be offered at 7-15 a.m. (S.T.) All arrangements for ablution and praying carpet have been made; but it would be better if each person brings his own prayer mat with him."

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
MAY.
New York, April 15.

Previous closing rate	6.29
To-day's opening rate	6.32
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	6.19
Difference	—10

Broach expectation:—
A/May Rs. 189
July/Aug Rs. 198

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
MAY.
Liverpool, April 15.

Previous closing rate	4.58
To-day's opening rate	4.67
Difference	+09
To-day's closing rate	4.66
Difference	+08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, April 15

Silver ready	16 11/16
Higher	3 annas
Silver forward	16 3/4
Higher	3 annas

Market: India and China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, April 15.

Silver Spot	53-14-0
Silver Chaitra	53-14-0
Gold Spot	27-1-0
Gold Chaitra	27-2-0

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle")
T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, April 15

Previous closing	3.77½
To-day's closing	377

T.T. ON NEW YORK.
London, April 15

Previous closing	377½
To-day's opening	377½
To-day's closing	377½

"TAKE LESSON FROM BOMBAY DOCKERS"

Advice To Railworkers

Mr. Mukundlal Sirkar, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress in the course of a statement to the Press says:—

"During my short stay in Bombay, on my way back from Karachi, it was gratifying to see the work of the A.I.T.U.C. Group here. Healthy signs of revival of the Trade Union Congress as a powerful organization aspiring to take its former place as the leader and co-ordinator of the trade union movement of the country are now visible. The comraues have reached every section of the exploited working class and their efforts have resulted in fruitful work. They are most assiduously laying the foundation of the working class movement in India on the correct lines, which will soon create the conditions to bring the working class into its own as the leader of the Indian National liberation movement.

OUTSTANDING ACTIVITIES.

The outstanding activity of the A.I.T.U.C. group, after the Provincial T. U. Conference, has been the dock workers' strike.

I am proud to say that the group has successfully lead the strike. The dockers had to put up a stiff fight before breaking the determination of the stevedors. Workers in the Bombay docks have given the lead and it must be followed by the workers in all docks at the seaports of India.

The strike has brought 25 per cent increase in wages to the workers. But the average wage of the docker is Rs. 1/ a day for three days in the week. The increase will bring only As 12/ more per week and give him just a morsel more to the half-starved worker. The railway workers, who are the victims of retrenchment and wage cut, have to learn the lessons of the dock strike.

BALLOT FOR GENERAL STRIKE.

The ballot for the general strike will be taken during the course of this week to decide the momentous issue in accordance with the resolutions of the A.I.T.U.C.

The result of the ballot will be the subject of discussion at the next meeting of the Council of the Federation early next month. The Executive of the A.I.T.U.C. will also meet at the same time. The opportunity could be very well utilized for furthering the efforts for unity in the T. U. movement. The A.I.R.F. and the A.I.T.U.C. have been both working independently in the same direction for a whole year. If as a result of this work they could come together on one platform and amalgamate, then the T.U. movement will be restored to its original strength and will be in a position to resist effectively the repeated efforts of the employers to lower the standard of living of the workers.

FULL SUPPORT TO GENERAL STRIKE

Meeting At Wadi Bunder

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the G.I.P. Rly. Workers' Union a crowded meeting was held on Friday at Wadi Bunder with Mr. D. L. Phatak in the chair.

Mr. Vaidya, who spoke first exhorted the workers to take a firm stand against the wrong perpetrated on them by the Railway Board. There was not a single Department said Mr. Vaidya, where the Railway Administrations had not applied the 'axe' of retrenchment. In Wadi Bunder Depot, the Railway authorities could not make the retrenchment openly, but they adopted the policy of not filling up occasional vacancies. The policy of the Railway Board, has deprived nearly 70,000 workers of their food and shelter. And if Railway Board wanted to solve this question which is life and death question to the workers—amicably, they must give the minimum demand of the workers.

Mr. Zoolmiram in a short speech congratulated the workers for passing the resolution fully supporting the General Strike.

Mr. Dange and Mr. Pandit who followed Mr. Zoolmiram exhorted the workers to make the Union firm and solid by joining the same immediately.

Mr. D. L. Phatak, in his concluding speech explained the workers the utility of the Union.

The meeting concluded after passing the resolution giving full support to the General Strike.

PAREL BRANCH, G. I. P. WORKERS' UNION

General Vote For Strike

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Parel Branch of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union was held on Wednesday the 13th inst. in the Damodar Thakersi Hall, Parel when Mr. A. M. Upasani presided. Messrs. Z.R. Chowdhery and D. L. Phatak addressed the meeting, and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the members of the Parel branch of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union elects Messrs. V.G. Savant Arjoon Tatyaba, D.S. Wareker, D.B. Shinde, G.M. Mudrale, P.S. Nair, and G.C. Bhalerao to represent this branch at the extraordinary general meeting of the union on the 17th inst. and authorises them to cast their ballot in favour of the All-India Railway Workers' General Strike.

PATHE CINEMA
THE FINEST THEATRE IN TOWN
EVERYDAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 10.

FLORENZ ZIEGFELD & SAMUEL GOLDWYN present EDDIE CANTOR in WHOOPEE

A LAUGH A MINUTE!

A rib-tickling entertainment with the master of mirth and a bevy of gorgeous beauties.

Music by WALTER DONALDSON
Lyrics by GUS KAHN
from the Musical Comedy by WILLIAM ANTHONY McGUIRE

All TECHNICOLOR

Ziegfeld's great stage sensation, filmdom's supreme comedy spectacle.
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

BOOK YOUR SEATS AT ROBES OR THE THEATRE—Phone 41561.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

Can
MURDER
Ever Be Justified?

He was
WARNED
He'd meet him in
HELL
and he did after he killed the man who killed him!

LIONEL BARRYMORE
Will Electrify you with his final portrayal in
BAYARD VEILLER'S
NEW MYSTERY DRAMA!

ALSO A NEW LAUREL AND HARDY COMEDY.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TOWN HALL
Indian Catholic EXHIBITION
Swadeshi Silks, Suitings, Pottery, Leatherware.
EXHIBITION OPEN 4—9 P.M. DAILY.
Admission 2 Annas.
To-day 5 P.M. Distribution of Prizes.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30, and 10 p.m.
MORNING SHOW AT 10 ON SUNDAY.

EAST is WEST
EAST is WEST

Eyes that flash both love and hate—Lips inviting then denying—smile alluring, yet alarming—

That's little Ming Toy, Chinese Sing Song girl, who hated Chinks but loved a big, handsome American

with
LUPE VELEZ
LEW AYRES

ALSO SIDNEY & MURRAY COMEDY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1932.

A WAY OUT

It has taken nearly three months for the Government of India to produce a reply to the representation of the Western India Liberal Federation on the subject of the Ordinances. The result suggests that they have not taken it very seriously. Some of the points in the representation which merited an answer have been ignored and the answers to those that are dealt with are unconvincing and largely based upon wrong premises and false reasoning. The Liberal Council, we presume, hardly needed the Viceroy's assurance that resort to Ordinances is repugnant to His Excellency and his Government but it, at least, reinforces their claim to obtain from the Government the strongest justification for the promulgation of emergency laws, which, however much the Viceroy may seek for dialectical purposes to evade the issue, do interfere with the liberty of law-abiding subjects and the ordinary amenities of civic life and hamper legitimate political activity. That justification is not to be found in the Viceroy's letter.

A DANGER TO ALL.

Subjects must be regarded as law-abiding until they have been proved to be otherwise and everybody whose liberty is taken away or curtailed without a proper trial thus constitutes an example of a law-abiding subject whose liberty is being interfered with. The Council of the Liberal Federation very properly tried to make the Viceroy understand this, that you cannot turn a law-abiding subject into an offender merely by demanding from him an undertaking that he will obey the law or follow a certain course of conduct in regard to activities which were hitherto legitimate activities, on the ground that he refuses to give such undertaking. It is quite a new proposition in Government and the administration of justice to lay down that any individual on whom the Executive casts its eye must give an undertaking to be lawful in his conduct or suffer the disabilities of imprisonment or submit to restrictions on his liberty. The Liberal Council naturally see in this startling departure from the elementary principles of common justice a danger to the whole community. But Lord Willingdon sees none.

SO SIMPLE !

It is quite a simple thing, he assumes, to give an undertaking that you will not assist in activities which Government have chosen to declare unlawful and so, if you refuse to give an undertaking, you must be a dangerous law-breaker and go to jail, though you have never been guilty of breaking any law but an order of the Commissioner of Police or a District Magistrate. Such was the kind of reasoning by which the Norman Kings got themselves into trouble, the kind of convenient chop-logic which made an end of the Stuart dynasty, because the common people see these things from the point of view of their own safety and not from the point of view of a Government which wants to suppress an inconvenient political movement. However persuaded Lord Willigdon may be that he is fighting a movement which constitutes a direct interference with the freedom of the people, as long as he relies on emergency laws which themselves constitute such an interference, he will experience the greatest difficulty in enlisting the sympathy of the people even Liberals—in the light that he is so generously putting up on their behalf.

PUBLIC RESENTMENT?

Equally futile is it to assure us that it is the desire of the Government of India that the powers should not be used in excess of requirements or for purposes other than those for which they were intended. Ten weeks have passed since the Liberal Council expressed their apprehensions on this point to the Viceroy and in the interval public resentment against the administration of the Ordinances has hardened and extended. If the desire of the Government of India in this respect had been carried into effect by those responsible for the administration of the Ordinances this would not have been so. But the powers have been used, and are being used—notably in the case of control of the press—for purposes other than those for which they were intended—if intention is to be interpreted by the utterances of the Secretary of State.

WHAT IS EXCESS

As for their use in excess of requirements, the phrase may and probably does have quite a different meaning in the estimation of Government and their officials to what it has in the mind of the public. The latter are in no doubt at all about it, and with the concrete results around them, it is poor consolation to be assured of the desire of the Government of India that powers should not be used in excess of requirements. The powers themselves are excessive and their existence repugnant to public sentiment, and until the Government of India return to the employment of their ordinary powers under the law, which are quite adequate for their purpose, and re-establish the right of every individual to be tried according to the elementary principles of justice, the pious desires of the Government of India and the repugnance they feel for their whole-hearted measures of repression will not interest anybody.

THE SAME OBJECT.

The Viceroy, however, seeks to justify the policy which is so repugnant to him and his Government by the assertion that "the movement which the Ordinances are designed to meet has as its proclaimed object the subversion of Government established by law". This rhetorical assertion unfortunately has no relation to reality and actual facts. One might as well say that the Liberal Council, who also seek a change in the system of Government, or the Round Table Conference are out to subvert the Government established by law. The Congress is seeking to do no more than to achieve at once what the Government itself has declared to be the ultimate goal of its policy. There is nothing in the Working Committee's resolutions to suggest that civil disobedience was resorted to with the object of subverting the Government established by law. On the contrary, they expressed their wholehearted readiness to cooperate with Government in the task of constitutional reform. And Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Congress, was even more emphatic in his expression of willingness to cooperate. Civil Disobedience was inaugurated as a reply to and a protest against the promulgation of Ordinances for the North-Western Frontier Province and Bengal.

UNDER A MISAPPREHENSION.

It would seem that the Viceroy is under a complete misapprehension, despite the "abundant evidence" of which he speaks. We would suggest in all seriousness and with all good will, that he should re-examine and reconsider the position of the Government 'vis-a-vis' the Congress. If he does so we believe that he will not find it difficult to extricate the Government from the dilemma in which they find themselves.

KEEP OUT THE SOLDIERS.

The practice of appointing military officers to posts generally held by Civilians has long gone out of practice all over the country. No doubt there are military men still in civil employ, but they are the remnants of old days, and when they retire their places will gradually be taken up by Civilians. The Royal Commission on Public Services definitely set its face against such appointments. It will be a pity if this antediluvian practice is revived in Bengal, on the plea that five Senior I.C.S. men have fallen victims to the activities of terrorists. The Public Services Commission nearly 20 years ago wrote: "In Burma we would continue to permit the recruitment of military officers to the extent now practised, but there should be no extension of the system, and as the province develops it should be abolished." The step now proposed to be taken is calculated to bring into the civil administration of Bengal military ideals and ideas which are quite unsuited to normal peaceful conditions.

Military officers are never appointed to posts which are generally held by Civilians, except in non-regulation provinces, which are almost outside the purview of ordinary law and where a semi-martial law obtains at all times. Do the Government of India want to revert to that rule in Bengal, because the Ordinances have created incongruous conditions in that province? Or have they found the Indian Civil Service, whose praises are dinned into our ears (ad nauseam), wanting in those qualities which are required in the present times? The Government will have to admit either of two things. If the I.C.S. men have been weighed and found wanting, then the most efficient service in the world must be scrapped immediately, as there is no justification for maintaining it at such an absurdly high cost.

The "Hindu" thinks that the Government of India cannot make these proposed appointments without amending the provisions of Part VIII of the Government of India Act which lays down that district charges should be held generally by I.C.S. officers. In these days of Ordinances it is futile to suggest to the Government that particular acts of theirs may be 'ultra vires' and, as for the humiliation which such appointments may be said to inflict on the Civil Service, that Service is quite competent to fight its own battles. The intrusion of military men in civil affairs is a monstrous thing from the public point of view and in the interests of the people must be strenuously resisted.

TASKS FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

The Government of Bengal have succumbed to the insistent demands of Europeans and Tory members of Parliament and the Inspector General of Prisons has now issued orders that the political prisoners should be given "task duty" from which they were hitherto exempt. A few weeks ago Mr. Wardlaw Milne, one of those friends of India who batten on it, asked the Secretary of State whether the treatment given to the detenus was not scandalous, meaning, of course, that they were in clover while under detention. Most of the Civil Disobedience prisoners are educated men, and there is not enough work for them in prisons at present. There is no money with the Government for starting new industries in jails, and there are enough ordinary criminals for all purposes. In these circumstances we wonder what special "task duty" they are to be given. No doubt the same rule will be made applicable to Bombay shortly, for vigilant Tories are watching the situation from their comfortable seats in the Commons. It is significant that this decision has quickly followed the arrival of the new Governor.

"BUY INDIAN": TO-DAY'S SLOGAN

Suggestions To Make It Effective

(By "ONLOOKER".)

The Swadeshi Movement has been fairly strong in this country since 1905, but rather spasmodic—smouldering for a longish period then suddenly reviving to fever heat when politics gives it the needed impetus. Swadeshism, however, during the advent of Mahatma Gandhi to political power during 1917-21 and 1929 to the present, has been mostly cramped into 'Khadi' lines.

WANTED: ALL ROUND ADVANCE.

Nothing else produced in India has been encouraged by his school of thought other than this hand-woven and hand-spun cloth, and in consequence there has been no all round advance in national industries. Now when a strong national feeling has been thoroughly roused for Indian goods which, it seems likely, is going to be permament, and when the economic condition of the country is being properly realised the time is naturally ripe for the launching of an extensive "Buy Indian" Campaign.

OUR URGENT DUTY.

This is already being engineered apart from the Indian National Congress. Big leaders in the country who are moderate in political outlook but strongly nationalistic, are now actively engaged in organising such a movement. It is therefore up to all who are interested in India's welfare, either belonging to its soil or those who have definitely settled in India, to interest themselves in this "Buy Indian" movement and to help it in every way possible.

WHAT BRITAIN DOES.

When we look at the way in which England is 'getting a move on' in order to build up her trade to pre-war levels, India can easily copy some of her successful methods and adopt them to suit her own needs. Since the war, when she lost much trade ground, England had been importing large quantities of goods from abroad for her own consumption and her export trade. Now, with the recent imposition of tariffs—upto 50 per cent on the value of some goods—a great set-back has been given to the import trade, and a very great impetus given to home manufactures.

THE TARIFF REMEDY.

Many kinds of goods which had either never been produced in England before, or of recent years in small volume, such as gloves, laces, perfumery, artificial silk, etc, are now being made in large quantities owing to the tariff wall. India will eventually have to apply this drastic tariff cure for improving the conditions of her lagging industries, if she is thoroughly in earnest about the matter. As protective tariffs have already been applied for a few selected industries (iron, steel, bamboo, paper, etc,) so the same can be widely applied to cover all other industries which it is needed to foster in India.

PROPAGANDA.

This will take time, and also needs a more powerful legislature than what is in existence now, a much larger group of industrialists to be interested, and a more awake and articulate body of public opinion. Meanwhile, there is no need for anyone to sleep over the matter. Public opinion can be roused on the subject by lectures, newspaper articles, and by other methods and with displays of Indian products. Karachi had such a display recently, arranged on floats drawn by camels.

PRESENT EXHIBITIONS UNSATISFACTORY.

While people with money, brains and ability are getting ready to come forward to launch and run much needed industries in India on a big scale, a good deal can be done in the way of publicity. In England and other countries big Exhibitions and Fairs are continually being held which have not only given splendid results in the way of orders resulting in great industrial expansion—but also the floods of enquiries for goods not manufactured have stimulated new lines of industries to spring up. So here, in India, Exhibitions, if properly organised and advertised, and well backed up by industrialists, will go far towards helping India's industries and popularising India's products. But the small Exhibitions so far held have been scarcely worth the name, and have had neither proper official support nor proper organisation or publicity.

AVOID CRUDITY OF DESIGN.

Visitors to these who are patriotic and also business-like are often disgusted at the poor displays of goods and the inefficient management. Take, for instance, the displays at Khadi and mill-cloth Exhibitions. As regards Khadi the coarse materials, the harsh colourings, the crude designs, all shock aesthetic tastes. We all realise that there are able designers and artists of great ability in India whose services could be utilised for giving effective designs and colour schemes for such cloths; we know that Masulipatam, Kashmere, Farrukhabad, to name but a few print cloth centres, so excel in the colours and designs of their goods that the same are always in demand by the Western world, and greatly appreciated by people of culture. How India tolerates such shocking travesties of printed goods in her own exhibitions, is really a wonder.

A WORKING SCHEME.

A properly organised scheme is needed for this campaign in order to

(1) Link producers with distributors,
(2) To get producers to make goods to suit the popular demand.
(3) To finance producers to enable them to turn out sufficient goods to order.
(4) To organise and run Exhibitions.
(5) To form a good Marketing Board, which will be responsible for the execution of orders placed and the standard of production.

CENTRAL BOARD.

For this work a Central Board should first be formed, composed of able businessmen in every line of the distributing trade (motors, furniture, cloth, foot-wear, provisions, machinery, sport-goods, pottery, haberdashery, etc), who will consider together as regards India's present ability in her manufactures.

GROUP WORKERS.

Groups working under them must be formed, in every village, town and city, whose first duty will be to send reports of what goods are being manufactured in their districts which might be exploited. The Central Board will obtain samples of goods which they are interested in from these Working Groups, for instance, sample pottery and china could be obtained from the factories in Sind, Gwalior, Kutch, Jaipur, etc., in order to show qualities and makes and from these the Central Board could decide which come up to the required standards. From those kinds selected the Board could get the makers to turn out sample sets to suit the public requirements, but in designs, wherever possible, unique to India.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day

End Mill Strikes!

Why cannot the Bombay Government set up some machinery for bringing about a termination of mill strikes? Every now and then these strikes crop up and they ultimately lead to disturbances. Both men and the industry suffer equally, while costly machinery lies idle for days together. At present there is a strike in the Victoria mill, which has been going on for over 12 days, and both men and the agents seem equally determined not to give way. Surely there must be some 'via media,' and it should be possible to arrive at an understanding between the two parties. In this case thousands of men and women are sitting idle and the loss is mutual. Cannot the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, who is busy repelling attacks on his industry, do something to bring about the needed peace? The employers have to recognise that Indian workers have become conscious of their rights and must be treated with on a proper-level.

"Third Degree".

A committee in New York has recommended that prisoners should not be subjected to "third degree" as now, and that they should be immediately placed before a judge. It is stated that prisoners after undergoing this torture confess to crimes they never committed. The methods in vogue in America are not unknown in India. We had occasion recently to comment on a case which was decided by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in which a prisoner hanged himself rather than undergo any more torture. In spite of the wholesome provisions in the law, the Police methods have not materially altered in India and from the districts cases do come up before the courts, in which complaints are made about the application of the "third degree", as it is politely called. It may be 'lese majeste' to the police to suggest that more enlightened methods of crime investigation should be introduced in this country, but there is little doubt that they are urgently required.

Appeal To Dr. Kurtkoti.

One result of the prolonged litigation between rival Shankaracharyas appears to be that Dr. Kurtkoti, the well-known Hindu divine, cannot exercise his rights as Shankaracharya unless he establishes a Math north of the Narmada. Some of his admirers have accordingly urged him to set up a Math in the Indore or Gwalior State. If Dr. Kurtkoti accepts the suggestion, we hope he will throw his Math open to all Hindus including the so-called Depressed Classes. Many enlightened Hindus feel that the Doctor would be more free to carry on propaganda for religious reform if he is not pinned down to a Math with its interminable routine work and that a simple Ashram like that of Mahatma Gandhi would be most suitable. A man of Dr. Kurtkoti's reputation does not need the advantitious aid of the title of Shankaracharya.

Teachers And Jailors.

A report from Sunamganj in Bengal states that as a sequel to the expulsion of a number of students from the local high school for hoisting the National Flag on the 26th January last, a new high school has been started there with about 100 students on its rolls. All the teachers, it is said, have resolved not to accept any remuneration for one year. The teachers' self-sacrifice and patriotism are most commendable. But what would the country think of other teachers who expelled their students for the latter's most natural enthusiasm for the National Flag?

HITLERITES RESENT EMERGENCY DECREE

More Supporters In Nazi Camp Likely?

BERLIN, April 14.

Widespread resentment has been aroused in the Nazi camp at Munich by the emergency decree passed by President Hindenburgh, declaring the 400,000 Nazi army il legal and authorising the seizure of their documents and otherwise ordering the suppression of their high treason plots.

The unexpected arrival of 500 armed police at Brown House, the Nazi headquarters at Munich was resented, especially when the police held up the occupants at rifle point and searched all the documents. They did not interfere with the party business.

An ugly scene at a large election meeting was only avoided by the speakers plea for calmness.

In west Germany it is thought that Government's action may convert more supporters for Herr Hitler and while the semi-military organisation may be suppressed on the surface it will continue to be active under ground.

Herr Klagges, the Nazi Minister of the Interior, in the State of Brunswick, who is obeying the decree for dissolution, has himself as chief of the police, declared it useless to disregard it and thereby cause difficulties with the Reich Government.

(Continued from Column 7.)

cuted contention might be presumed."—"Times of India."

Contention is certainly as presumable as intention, so perhaps the Printer's Devil is right.

* * *

"TURKISH. European, Asiatic, American, Cosmopolitan girls, rich widows, aristocrats, students, seek friends for Social Exchange on 125 hobbies: ideas, photos, self, nudecult, journalism philately, monies, curios, information."

This appears in that highly respectable organ of Northern India opinion "The Tribune" under the classification of "Matrimonial." It's evidently a long, long way to Tipperary.

Tipsy-Cake

The income tax-payers of Britain who a few weeks ago were the "heroes who saved the situation" have now become once more "harassed tax-payers" with blasted hopes.

One would have supposed from Reuter's glowing epic about them that they would welcome an increase in the tax. But it appears they have been actually hoping the new Budget would bring them relief. So quickly have they fallen from their pedastal.

* * *

However things are more cheerful than they might have been. The prospect of a lower beer duty is freely canvassed and the tea-duty is to be reimposed. The Tories have always been great believers in cheap beer. Their principles thrive on it.

* * *

The "Times of India" scolds the Muslims for the postponement of the meeting of the Consultative Committee. "It is the duty of far-sighted Muslim leaders," it says, "to impress on their followers the need for co-operation on the distinct understanding that their interests will be safeguarded by His Majesty's Government."

* * *

It tells them to avoid unnecessary delays in the attainment of self-government by the people of his country. But that's not what the R. T. C. Muslim delegates are after. Their idea is not self-government for India but self-government for themselves.

* * *

To do them justice it's not the R. T. C. Muslims who are making delays but His Majesty's Government who are up against the proposition of how to fulfil what the "Times" rightly calls a "clear pledge." This particular delay is not only necessary but unavoidable and Ramsay would be glad if anyone could show him the way out.

* * *

It's gratifying, however, to find the Old Lady so impatient for the attainment of self-government by the people of India. It does show that we've moved on a bit, even if she has her tongue in her cheek.

* * *

"No sane Muslim will support Shaukat Ali," says a headline in the "Free Press Journal," a propos of the Maulana's recent threat to boycott Hindu merchants. But that's not what scares us. The trouble is that the insane will support him.

* * *

"A great deal of unanimity is reported to have been already achieved" by the Franchise Committee, says a Simla message to Bori Bunder, which promptly rushes into the headline "Unanimous Report Likely." Mr. Chintamoni has no doubt contributed his share but when he starts in with his quota of dissent we fancy it will be a great deal greater.

* * *

It is impossible to satisfy these Liberal papers, even if the magistrates are doing their best to deal out even-handed justice to one and all. When Sardar Mangalsingh is given "B" class the "Tribune" pleads that by "virtue of his high social position, his education, his mode of living" he ought to have been treated better.

* * * *

But in Sholapur where there is more justice and equity and even democracy, the Magistrate considers all these things. He gives 18 months and inflicts a fine of Rs. 20,000 on a merchant after "taking into account the status, wealth and position of the accused."

* * *

"Imperial privileges or isolation?" asks a headline in the "Civil and Military Gazette", getting angry with De Valera's cussedness.

It's curious that these wooden-headed jingoes can't get it into their heads that isolation is just what the Irish want—the same isolation as Denmark, Holland and a number of other small countries enjoy and thrive on.

* * *

A correspondent who has "read quite a lot written of late bringing the Mango into the van among fruits in India or for that matter in the world," thinks there ought to be a slogan for it like the apple one about keeping the doctor away.

* * *

As a matter of fact the Mango has always been in the van among fruits, though it is unsafe to trust it in a goods' van on some Indian railways. It really does not need a slogan. It can live and flourish without.

* * * *

But as our correspondent has invented a Mango slogan, we are glad to give it publicity, and here it is.

"Mangoes make mighty men."

To which we would add "and still mightier Maulanas".

* * *

"Their Lordships held that intention was of the very essence of divorce and that all that the authorities laid down was that where a deed had been proved to be exe-

(Continued in Col. 6).

MEERUT TRIAL

Mr. Sinha Begins Defence Arguments On Behalf Of Bannerjee, Desai And Thengdi

MEERUT, April 12.
(BY MAIL)

Mr. Sinha, defence counsel, began yesterday his arguments on behalf of Messrs. Shivnath Bannerji, M. G. Desai, D. R. Thengdi, A. A. Alwe and G. R. Kasle.

Mr. Sinha classified the evidence of the prosecution under various heads laying stress upon the correspondence between the accused themselves in India and the correspondence they are alleged to have had with persons abroad, alleged to be conspirators.

NO CONSPITORIAL ACTS.

None of these acts, declared Mr. Sinha, were alleged to be crime *per se*. He cited rulings to support his contention that the possession of books, resolutions, articles or other literature on Soviet Russia or the original letters could not lead to an inference of a conspiracy amongst the accused in India or a conspiracy with conspirators outside British India.

Amongst other activities he cited strikes and speeches delivered by the accused. Mr. Sinha warned the assessors not to be misled by the inflammatory character of the speeches nor by references in those speeches to the working of the Soviet Russia, because the prosecution had not charged the accused of sedition under Section 124-A. He also dilated upon the nature of the strikes and asserted that it was the prevalent circumstances which were responsible for the strikes and also that strikes could never have been fomented but for those circumstances.

He then emphasised that the provisions of Section 10 were an exception to thee general rule of leading the evidence in a trial and as such the condition precedent should have been fulfilled and cited away many authorities in support of his contention. He had not finished his arguments about the applicability of the provisions of Section 10 when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

ANTI-CONGRESS CRUSADE IN U. P. VILLAGES

Pointing Out "Hollowness" Of National Programme

MAGISTRATES EMPOWERED TO SUPERVISE CITY

CAWNPORE, April 15.

Last night the police searched the premises of a man belonging to the Mazdur Sabha. It is understood that nothing incriminating was found.

A congressman was arrested, it is understood for disobedience of notices issued under the Emergency Powers Ordinance to quit Cawnpore.

CRUSADE AGAINST CONGRESS.

Zemindar Kisan Sabha organised a series of meetings in villages where many speeches were delivered pointing out "the suicidal policy adopted by the Congress." Literature explaining how to combat civil disobedience movement successfully was also distributed freely.

The Publicity Officer informs the press that various other similar meetings are being organised to-day. Prominent outstation speakers are taking part to explain "the hollowness of the Congress programme and untold misery resulting therefrom."

SUPERVISING CITY.

The District Magistrate has placed five magistrates under general superintendence of the City Magistrate in addition to the magistrate in charge of Generalganj to supervise the City.

Fourteen armed pickets have also been placed besides the reserve police in lines.—A.P.

Finland Not Competing In Davis Cup

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Apr. 15.

Helsingfors.—Finland is not competing in the Davis Cup, as illness has prevented its representatives from going to Hungary to compete in the first round.

Hungary, therefore, has a walk-over, and meets Ireland in the second round.

KHADI FEEDS THE POOR

A. I. S. A.'s Handspun

KHADI

AT REDUCED RATES

Cheap Rate Sales Close On 17th April

Less one Anna per Rupee on every purchase

LALAJI SHIRTINGS—Bleached Khadi.

Width	27"	0-3-6 per yd
,,	36"	0-5-0 ,, ,,
,,	45"	0-6-6 ,, ,,

CHEAP VARIETY FOR SHIRTING—Bleached.

Quality No. 60. Piece of 15½ to 16 yds. width 27" at 0-4-3 per yd. Rs. 4-0-3 per piece.

WHITE BLEACHED COATINGS.

Thin Wove: Special bleach No. 1½, width 27" at 0-6-0 per yd.

Thin Wove: Bleached, quality No. 11, width 30" at 0-6-3 per yard.

Double Thread Wove: Thick variety, width 27" at 0-5-3 per yard.

TOWELS

Drill wove blue stripe 1½ yds. x 27" at 0-3-6 each, Rs. 6/4 Doz.

DUSTERS

22" x 22' at 0-1-9 each and Rs. 1-9-0 Doz.

KERCHIEFS.

18" x 18" at 0-1-6 each and Rs. 1-0-3 Doz.

DHOTIES—All Indian Styles.

4 yds. x 48"	at Rs. 2- 3-0
4½ yds. x 48"	at Rs. 2- 7-6
4 yds. x 45"	at Rs. 1-15-6
3½ yds. x 45"	at Rs. 1-11-6
3½ yds. x 40"	at Rs. 1- 9-6
2 yds. x 50"	at Rs. 1- 1-6

WHITE CHADDARS.

2½ yds. x 45"	at Rs. 1- 2-6
2½ yds. x 50"	at Rs. 1- 6-0
3 yds. x 54"	at Rs. 1-12-0

BEDSHEETS with broad borders.

3 yds. x 60"	at Rs. 5- 0-0
2½ yds. x 52"	at Rs. 4-10-0
2½ yds. x 48"	at Rs. 4- 2-0
2½ yds. x 45"	at Rs. 3-13-0

CHAIR CLOTH—Thick texture—striped 18" width at 1-0-0 and 1-6-0 per yd.

(2) Some Khadi varieties at 12½ per cent. less. (3) A. I. S. A.'s Certified Silk—12½ per cent. less.

(4) Pure Wool materials—12½ per cent., 18¾ per cent. and 25 per cent. off.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY—ONLY 2 DAYS LEFT.

(ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION—SALES DEPOT).

KHADI BHANDAR

396, KALBADEVI ROAD—BOMBAY 2.

INDIAN PERFUMERY INDUSTRY

Organised Attempt To Encourage It

NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED

(From A Correspondent.)

BENARES, Apr. 15.

A meeting of the leading perfumers of India was held at the Town Hall at Benares on the 13th and 14th inst. at which over 50 delegates from Calcutta, Lahore, Rajkot, Gazipur and Kanauj etc., attended. Amongst the distinguished visitors Rai Bahadur Jagmal, Raja of Allahabad and Rai Saheb Tondon were present. The Hon. Raja Sir Motichand Kt. presided and delivered his presidential address. Before the address was delivered Prof. Godbole of the Benares Hindu University read out messages received from the leading perfumers of Germany, Holland, England and France, wishing the Conference success.

The delegates addressed the meeting welcoming the idea of the conference and congratulating Mr. Brindaban of Messrs. Brindaban and Vishunath for the intiative he has taken in organising the conference. The U. P. Director of Industries had specially deputed Mr. Mukherji, Industrial Chemist, to take part in the deliberations.

VISIT TO BENARES UNIVERSITY

All the Delegates visited the Industrial Chemistry Department of the Benares University where, amongst other things, the synthetic manufacture of Geraniol, Citrol, Ionone etc., were demonstrated. The sub-committee meeting of delegates under the Presidentship of Mr. P. Rathod was held in which resolutions were passed regarding the standardisation of Indian perfumer and essential oils. A representative committee of the perfumers was formed to carry on the work of the Conference with its office in Benares and Messrs. Brindaban and Suraj Prasad were appointed secretaries. The conference expressed its thanks to Mr. Brindaban for the excellent arrangements he had made for the lodging and boarding of the delegates in Benares. Mr. S. C. Gupta of Calcutta with ten years experience in India and abroad worked much for this conference.

IMPROVED METHODS NECESSARY.

The president in his speech laid stress on the importance of improving the antiquated methods at present followed by the Indian perfumers. He said the total volume of the Import and Export Trade of India in essential oils and perfumes amounted to over a crore of rupees. He also cited instances of how in France and Germany hundreds of acres of land were being cultivated for the growth of Rose, Jasmine, Violet Lavendar and other flowers and also of how modern science is helping in not only improving old methods of distillation but also in the manufacture of synthetic perfumes like musks, vaniline, ionine etc. He strongly recommended that in India also there should be close co-operation between the perfumers and the scientist.

STUDENTS ON DACOITY CHARGE

Securing Money For Revolutionary Purposes?

LAHORE, Apr. 15.

After one month's investigation a challan against seven youngmen namely Bainiprasad, a graduate of the F. C. College, Lahore, Amirchand, an employee of the local Bharat Insurance Company, Daya Kishen of Jammu and Bhagatram, Mangalsen, Baldevraj and Om-Parkash (students of the D. A. V. College) was produced to-day in the court of Mr. Ramnath Luthra, special Magistrate, for alleged committing of dacoity in Kanari Bazar on the night of March 12 last. The accused were not produced in court to-day as no evidence was to be recorded.

PISTOLS FROM JAMMU?

The prosecution alleged that the accused secured pistols from Jammu State. The object of committing this dacoity was to secure money for revolutionary purposes. An application on behalf of Beneprashad, accused, was submitted in the court to the effect that a copy of the challan be supplied to him so that he might be able to arrange his defence. The Court ordered the supply of a copy to the accused.

It will be remembered that the police also arrested Dilawarsingh, Municipal Commissioner, in this connection, but as the police could not get sufficient evidence against him prosecution counsel requested the court for his discharge. Consequently the court discharged him.

Hearing in the case will commence on April 18.

The Governor of Bengal proceeded to Darjeeling on April 15.

A STANDING GRIEVANCE

Arbitrary Use Ot Sec. 144 Cr. P. C.

LAWYERS URGED TO PLAY THEIR PART

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Apr. 13.

A fervent appeal to the members of the legal profession to play their part in India's struggle for freedom, at the same time strictly adhering to the creed of non-violence and truth as enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi, was made by Sjt. K. Rangaiengar of Tumkur, presiding over the 9th session of the Mysore Lawyers' conference, which opened on the 10th inst. at Shimoga.

Mr. Rangaiengar, dealt at length on the several problems facing the members of the Bar. The first that stood paramount was the organisation of the Bar. With a hoary tradition behind them and with all the education and influence they possessed, it was highly essential that they should get themselves organised. Unless they learned to unite and sink their differences, they would not have discharged their duties as citizens of the State. As the struggle for existence was very keen, especially among those who had earned their degree, it was evident that most of them developed a spirit of despair, which led them on to become synics. If the Bar council became a living institution, it would make the profession more delightful and cheerful.

He then referred to the arbitrary use of Sec. 144 Cr. P. C., which he said was still a standing grievance. Ever since the introduction of the reforms in the Mysore State from which time non-officials began to take part in political education of the masses, there had been a free use of Sec. 144 Cr. P. C., to stifle legitimate criticism on public matter. The arbitrary use of this section had been the subject of resolutions in conference after conference. In spite of the several decisions of the High Court laying down the law very clearly, the use of this section to stifle all kinds of public activity, had not ceased.

Observing that he would be failing in his duty, if he did not refer to the present political situation, Mr. Rangaiengar pointed out that rule by Ordinances and constitutional advance, viz., what is known as the dual policy of the Government of India, would, in his opinion, never succeed.

Mrs Ransom-Kehler's Lectures In Poona

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Apr. 15.

The public of Poona will not it is hoped, miss a privilege of attending the lectures of Mrs. Keith Ransom-Kehler, M.A., of New York, who will deliver a series of public lectures in this city.

The programme is fixed as under:—

Sunday (April 17th) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Is Universal Brotherhood possible?", at The Boottee Hall, Theosophical Society, Boottee Street, Camp, Mr. L. R. Gokhale presiding.

Monday (April 18th) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), on "The Spiritual Basis of Citizenship", at the Petit Hall, Bhavani Peth, Mr. A. S. Wadia, presiding.

Tuesday (April 19th) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "The Bahai Solution of World Problems", at the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya Assembly Hall, Budhwar Peth, Mr. N. C. Kelkar presiding.

There is no admission charge, nor any collection.

AJMERE LOCO'S SURPRISE DEFEAT IN AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT

Kirkee United In The Semi-Final

FRIDAY, April 15.

The first big surprise of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was witnessed to-day, when the much fancied Ajmere Loco Team went down to the plucky Kirkee United by 3 goals to 1. It was unfortunate day for the Ajmere men for they had most of the game during both the halfs. Harbour, Claudius, Nelson, all three missed easy chances of scoring early in the game. Their defence, however, was poor and if they had not allowed that first goal against them to work on their minds as they allowed it to do, the result might perhaps have read different.

In fairness to the Kirkee United, it must be said, that they were faster on the ball. They were also very good opportunists and made the most of the few chances that came their way. Tyrell, in particular, was a hard worker and easily stood out.

AJMERE OPEN CONFIDENTLY

The Ajmere side opened confidently and should have scored in the 5 h minute but Claud no hit wide from an easy chance. Only two minutes later Cloudino missed and then again Nelson. The game was mostly in the Kirkee half.

Then five minutes from time Tyrell cleared and made a dash to the opposite goal. Vaughan cleared. A scramble resulted. Tyrell again got charge of the goal and scored with a walloping shot. The Ajmere were now all on edge and before they knew what was happening Amar scored again. At the interval the Kirkee side was already two goals ahead.

The Ajmere men pressed very hard and in the 7th minute they succeeded in narrowing the margin through Nelson. After that the Kirkee side concentrated mainly on defence playing no less than five half-backs. Five minutes before time the Kirkee United made their position safer still by adding one more goal from a short "corner," Tyrell being the responsible man.

Line-ups:—

Kirkee United:—Horn; Phillip, Pitkar; Bhagoo, Nimal, Hira Singh; Phillips, Dharma, Tyrell, Godhino, Amar.

Ajmere Loco:—Vaughan; Brown, Meaner; Carey, Manning, Nelson; Buckley, Harbour, Claudino Nelson, Bartlett.

Results:—

KIRKEE UNITED 3 goals
AJMERE LOCO 1 goal

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 p.m.: Bombay Customs vs. Manavadar State.

"A MALEVOLENT FABRICATION"

Alleged Financial Distress In Hedjaz

BOMBAY AGENT ON GOVERNMENT MEASURES

BOMBAY, April 15.

The Commercial Agent in Bombay to the King of the Hedjaz and Nejd and its dependencies, has received the following telegram from the Foreign Ministry of the Government of the Hedjaz and Nejd at Mecca:—

"The Hedjaz Government officially denies and strongly contradicts all the false rumours which are malevolently fabricated and published by some malicious persons about financial distress and dearth in the Hedjaz and about a contract of a loan.

'The Government declares that the financial difficulties are not only confined to the Hedjaz, but the whole world is affected by it, which is beyond the means of human control. With all this the Government is endeavouring its utmost to adopt the best means possible to face the difficulty and to mitigate it to the best of its ability.

"The Government also entirely denies and contradicts any conversation having taken place regarding any contract of a loan with Great Britain or any other Government, and strongly contradicts what has been published about the terms and conditions relating thereto, and announces that such an action is impossible and unadoptable by the Government not only in the present but in the future too.

MITIGATING THE DIFFICULTIES.

"As already stated the Government is endeavouring her best to find out the best possible means to mitigate the difficulties, and it is intended to convene a conference of the experts selected from her own subjects to consider and trace out the best means possible, which may relieve the country from the present financial distress.

"The Government will welcome, assist and support, any one who will come forward to do any beneficial and good work in the Hedjaz provided no religious law is defied thereby, or nothing would prejudice the independence of the country. The Government may also accept a loan from any Muslim, King, Ameer or merchant on reasonable terms with such security as would in no way affect the political independence of the Kingdom."—A. P.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION IN MADRAS

MADRAS, April 15.

Under the auspices of the "Buy Indian" League, a Swadeshi exhibition is being arranged at Conjeevaram from April 15 to June 1, the time of a big festival when lakhs of pilgrims are expected to congregate. The trustees of the Pachiappa's Institutions have sanctioned the use of the school buildings for the purpose.—A. P.

A Musical Programme

In connection with the "Ramnavami" celebrations the Mysore Association has arranged a daily programme of Musical performances commencing at 8 p.m. daily in the Association till the 24th inst.

CITY NOTES

INDO-SOUTH-AFRICAN TRADE AGREEMENT

WHAT CAN INDIA GAIN BY IT?

Bombay, April 15.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 5.9 pence gold or 13.98 pence today.

There has been some talk in certain interested quarters regarding an Indo-South-African Trade Agreement. The particular incident which seems to have instigated these platitudes is the return of the Indian Delegation from South Africa. We are not satisfied with the political aspects of this agreement and yet it is argued that the agreements between India and the Union justify a glow of gratitude on our part to help foster this branch of trade.

INDIA, THE HUNTING-GROUND

It seems to be generally assumed that India is a country into which every other country has the right of dumping its goods. Be it bounty-fed coal or preferential piecegoods, they all try to get in and do. I cited yesterday the case of Czechoslovakia where the argument was strengthened by an allusion to the large volume of that country's indirect imports from us not shown in official publications and for which we are to compensate it by buying in return.

TRADE WITH THE UNION.

Our exchange of commodities with the South African Union is not of such volume as to call for special attention and those that we do exchange are not capable of expansion. The total trade of India with the Union was for the year 1930-31 Rs. 44 lakhs of imports excluding bullion and Rs. 188 lakhs of exports. For the year 1931-32 it was Rs. 22 lakhs and Rs. 143 lakhs respectively.

IMPORT ITEMS NEGLIGIBLE

The import items are not classified in the Trade Returns because they are for negligible amounts except in coal which was about Rs. 40 lakhs in 1929-30 and has been only Rs. 4 lakhs this year, and in the later months practically nil. But unofficial information shows that we import wattle bark and silver, which must be classed with gold, as not a trade commodity. As regards silver our chances of purchase are rather remote for the present as we are still sending out gold.

POSSIBLE ITEMS

Among possible items of imports suggested are preserved fruit, new brands of wine and diamonds. Regarding the first, we have our own orchards in the Punjab and the citron of South Africa is believed to be of a sour type. In any case, these commodities are too costly for the nation and they can only be utilised by that limited class who have need for the wine or the diamonds, of which latter South Africa has a monopoly like Jute in India.

EXPORT ITEMS

The important export items are:—

	1930-31	1931-32
	in lakhs of rupees	
Grain	43	34
Jute manufactured	85	67
Paraffin wax	15	12
Teakwood	12	5
Tea	7	3
Piecegoods	1-1/2	1

Of these jute manufactures cannot increase at present because jute export is a monopoly trade and no stimulation is necessary. The export of grain consists chiefly of rice which is a favourite with the Indian residents and the trade not capable of expansion. Paraffin wax will not be of much interest to us after some time as the exports were all from Burma which is likely to be separated from India, Teakwood being mostly from Burma, stands in the same category. The export of tea is coming down, but there is some possibility in this line.

WHAT OF PIECEGOODS?

It is under the item of piecegoods that a temptation is offered to us that the Union will buy more from us. In the first place it is likely that in any scheme of preference Britain will come first. Secondly, Britain is unable to compete even against Japan and we are seeking protection against both of them in our own country. How can it be possible with the best goodwill in the world for us to sell our piecegoods in the Union, as against this handicap? Moreover, it should be remembered that the cost of British or Japanese cloth in the Union will be the same as it is for putting it down in India while Indian goods will have to incur the cost of transportation and salesmanship there.

SENSIBLE RULE

So long as we have more than Rs. 50 crores of invisible imports from Britain (some estimate them at Rs. 30 crores) we must sell more to other countries than we buy. When our Bengal collieries are still complaining of lack of custom and our own industries are starving and we have several hundreds of millions of unemployed, we cannot afford to buy more. Particularly, a nation with an average income of a couple of annas per day can spend only correspondingly. Other nations must not try to sell to us on the standards of their own countries.

TREND OF IRON IMPORTS

Due to the depression our imports of iron and steel goods have come down heavily. For the eleven months ending February our imports have been reduced from 666,630 tons in 1929-30 to 253,797 in 1931-32. The decline is alround but is heaviest in bars (157,826 tons to 67,083) and beams channels, etc., (95,913 tons to 34,864) and sheets and plates (208,931 tons to 63,202). In all these items the chief seller was Britain and the depression has hit Britain hard indeed, being 25 per cent of what it was two years ago.

THE CROSS-RATE MOVEMENT

The capacity of the Bank of England to prevent an upward movement of the London-New York cross-rate seems to have been fully asserted. But British papers are asking for an official pronouncement that further rises will be made impossible by Bank action. No such announcement has yet been made.

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CAN IMPERIAL PREFERENCE HELP INDIA?

Maharashtra Chamber's Statement On Ottawa Conference

Following is the statement issued by the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, on the ensuing Session of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce have carefully considered the statement which the Honourable the Commerce Member made in the Legislative Assembly on the 4th April 1932 announcing the personnel of the Indian Delegation for the forthcoming session of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. The Committee have also noted the assurance given by the Honble the Commerce Member on behalf of the Government of India that if any agreement was concluded "involving changes in tariff" it would not be put into effect without the approval of the Indian Legislature. The Committee are afraid that it may be possible to arrive at some arrangements adversely affecting India requiring no changes in tariffs and consequently involving no reference to and approval of the Legislature of the country. The Committee feel, therefore, called upon to state that even such arrangements must not be agreed to unless they are sanctioned by the Legislature.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE—CAN

When, however, it is known that the principal item on the agenda paper of the Conference is the possibility of trade agreements on the basis of preference and reciprocity between the different self-governing units of the Empire, it is doubtful whether a country like India, which is still largely agricultural and which has only recently begun buiding her industries is likely to be benefited by Imperial Preference at the present stage of its economic development. India mainly exports raw materials and imports manufactured articles; so far as her exports of raw materials are concerned she exports nearly 65 per cent. to foreign countries as against 35 per cent. to the Empire. Any preference, therefore, from the Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations might do her harm as foreign countries consuming 65 per cent. of her products might resent same.

SHOULD INDIA BE GENEROUS.

The Committee of this Chamber do not feel very enthusiastic over the representation of this country at the Conference particularly to-day, when the great question of constitutional advance is about to be solved. On the contrary, they are a bit alarmed that the Indian Delegation may probably commit this country to a policy of doubtful utility. It must be stated that the situation in this country materially differes from that obtaining in the Dominions, in that unlike the Governments of these countries the Government of India is not 'national and responsible' in the accepted political sense of these terms, and there is, as a consequence, too often, not that identity of interest between the rulers and the ruled! Under these circumstances it cannot be reasonably expected that the Delegation can be really Indian in outlook and can have the same freedom of action as the other Dominion Delegations attending the Conference. In reality India does not possess the fiscal freedom of which glories are sung ad nauseum. Moreover, the advantage of tariffs and fiscal arrangements can be often diminished or even nullified by currency and exchange manipulations by Government as has been done in the past. The Committee believe that the Imperial Preference is a sort of trump card in our hands and we must make use of it only if a commensurate advantage such as Dominion Status can be secured in exchange. India can then be even a little generous, but not before.

Although the personnel of the Delegation is for the most part non-official, it must be pointed out that Government did not sound the commercial opinion of the country by consulting and asking the most representative body like the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to nominate businessmen to represent Indian commercial and industrial view-point instead of themselves making the nominations, a procedure they could have easily adopted after the manner of His Majesty's Secretary of State for Dominions, who asked the English Shipping and Trade Federations to appoint their representatives.

Lastly the Committee feel that as constitutional changes of great magnitude are about to take place involving transfer of power to Indian hands, it would have been better if a Conference like this, whose findings are likely to involve issues of great importance affecting the vital economic interests of the country, had not come about on the eve of these momentous changes. However, as matters stand today, the Committee consider that it would indeed be everyway desirable if the Indian Delegation refuses to be easily drawn into any definite preference or reciprocity arrangements. Better still if the Delegation only occupy the position of an observer at the conference holding a sort of watching brief on behalf of India and studying in its various aspects what precisely other members of the Empire expect from her by way of preference, and how the same is likely to affect the economic interests of this country.

VICTORIA MILL STRIKE SITUATION

No Signs Of Settlement

The Victoria Mill strike is going on for the last twelve days and there are no signs of settlement. Since Monday, the workers of the whole mill have joined the strikers in the weaving department and the mill has remained closed since then. The workers are determined to carry on the struggle till their demands are conceded to by the management.

Picketing at the mill gates is going on under the direction of the Girni Kamgar Union. Meetings are held daily at Gowalia Tank Maidan under the auspices of the Union.

A meeting of the strikers on Wednesday passed a resolution not to call off the strike until the union is recognised by the mill management and all the demands of the workers are conceded to.

On Thursday morning, a mass meeting of the strikers was held at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, under the auspices of the Union, when Mr. Abdul Majid, Vice-president of the Union, presided.

He reminded them that the struggle for immediate economic demands was by itself not complete. The struggle of the working class for its liberation was the struggle against the system of capitalist exploitation.

STAND BY UNION.

Miss Maniben Kara addressing the workers asked them to stand by their Union which was now leading their strike. The Union was the organisation of their class through which they could fight for the redress of their grievances under the capitalist system.

Mr. Mhapankar said that he had sent a letter on behalf of the Union to the manager of the mill asking for recognition of the Union and the redress of the grievances of the workers. He was expecting a reply by the evening. The struggle in the meantime had to be carried on without relenting in the least.

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas, Secretary of the Labour Research Bureau, said that the workers took seven days to consider whether they should join the Union and ask it to lead their struggle. Now they realised that only through their Union the struggle could succeed.

Mr. Tavde of G. K. U. then spoke and the meeting formed itself into a procession. The Procession went round Girgaum Back Road and returned over French Bridge and round the mill and terminated at Gowalia Tank Maidan.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, April 14.

May	6.29
July	6.48
October	6.73
December	6.88
January, 1933	6.96
Middling Spot	6.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

NEW YORK, April 14.

May	6.32
July	6.49
Middling Spot	6.37

NEW YORK, April 14.

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	6.19
July	6.39
October	6.63

New York, Noon Call:—

May	6.18
July	6.37
October	6.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, April 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.

10-10 a.m.

	Quotations.	Closing.
April, 1932		4.60
May, 1932	4.63	4.58
June, 1932		4.57
July, 1932	4.59	4.56
August, 1932		4.55
September, 1932		4.55
October, 1932	4.58	4.55
November, 1932		4.57
December, 1932		4.59
January, 1933	4.65	4.61
February, 1933		4.63
March, 1933	——	4.66
April, 1933		4.68
Middling Spot		4.91

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May	6.22
July	6.35
October	6.54
November	6.62
December	6.67
January, 1933	6.72
March	6.83
F. G. F. Spot	6.50

INDIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.

BROACH:	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.49
Fine, (Good Staple)	4.61
Superfine, (Good Staple)	4.73
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1, Staple)	5.31
Superfine, (No. 1, Staple)	5.46
Choice, (No. 1, Staple)	5.61
BENGAL:	
Good	3.82
Fully Good	3.92
Fine	4.02
SCINDE:	
Fully God	3.92
Fine	4.02
Superfine	4.12

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 14.

Silver.—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	16-1/2
Forward	16?9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 14.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5/9/7

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 14.

Interest Day to Day Loans	1-3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	2-1/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	2-39/64 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	2-23/32 p.c.
Fine Tade Bills, 3 months	3-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 14.

T T London on Berlin	15.85
T T London on Amsterdam	9.32
T T London on Brussels	26.92
T T London on Madrid	49.50
T T London on Milan	73.43
T T London on Berne	19.41
T T London on Paris	95.68
T T London on Prague	127.25
T T London on New York Closing Rate	3.77.3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 14.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	11-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	103
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6 Nominal
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	96-1/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	84-3/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	56
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	65
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	91
Consols 2½ p.c.	60/5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	102-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	98

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WARDHA ARRESTS

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, April 13.

16 volunteers were arrested in connection with Jallianwala Day celebrations. The programme included the hoisting of the national flag on the district courts. The flag was removed by the police and four volunteers were taken into custody. A procession was taken out that terminated at Gandhi Chowk where a meeting was held and addressed by the 31st "Dictator" of Wardha District Congress and others. The town observed complete hartal.

Sholapur's Three Dictators Jailed

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, April 14.

Sholapur's three "Dictators" Nos. 43rd, 44th and 45th, were convicted to-day under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act by Rao Saheb Kale, City Magistrate, Sholapur, and the first one was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of rupees 60, or, in default, to undergo 6 months' rigorous imprisonment more, and the other two were each sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of rupees 20, or, in default, to undergo 40 days' rigorous imprisonment more.

SAYAM-PHERI CONVICTIONS.

The City Magistrate also convicted to-day two Sayam-Pheri volunteers under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced one of them to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of rupees 20 or in default to suffer 40 days' rigorous imprisonment more and the other was given 3 months' rigorous imprisonment but ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for 3 years.

HOISTING OF NATIONAL FLAG.

It is understood that two unknown boys hoisted a National Flag on the Sholapur City Municipal Office and walked away after crying "Vande-Matram." Policemen soon arrived and removed the Flag. No arrests are as yet effected in this connection.

INCREASE OF RAIN IN BENGAL

POONA, April 15.

The unsettled conditions off the Codomandel coast have caused a few falls of rain in South-east Madras and Malabar and are less marked to-day. The weather remains markedly disturbed from the North Andaman Sea to the head of the Bay of Bengal and local thunderstorm rain has fallen in Bengal, Assam and Burma. The temperature continues considerably above the normal along North-West Frontier and is high in the Punjab. A feeble western disturbance is passing eastwards through North-West Frontier Province.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point three inches; Amherst two; Lashio and Maymyo one; Kyaukpyu three-quarters; Tavoy, Akyab, and Bhamo a half; Mandalay a quarter; Cox's Bazar Chittagong, Jessore and Darjeeling one; Narayanganj, Mymensingh, and Shillong a half; Gauhati, Dhubri, Silchar, and Barisal a quarter and Pamban one.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will increase in Bengal and Lower Burma and may extend in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bihar and local thundershowers will continue in Assam and Upper Burma. The temperature is likely to fall along Northwest Frontier.—A. P.

"FREE TREATMENT TO POOR"

A Madras correspondent writes: "As a result of successful endeavours of Sadhu Karunaswamy of Sinfaperumal Koil, sure remedies for malignant diseases such as Leprosy, skin diseases diabetics, and poisonous bites are now available free of cost to the deserving poor.

"Sadhu Karunaswamy has achieved success in the treatment of the above diseases. Application with postage setting forth the history of the diseases, can be made to Sadhu Karunaswamy, Karuna Ashram, Singaperumalkoil, P. O. Chingalput, District.

Mr. Mishra Removed To Seoni Jail

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, April 13.

The editor of "Lokmat," Jubbulpore, and President of Jubbulpore Municipality who has been sentenced in connection with the Satyagraha movement has been transferred to Seoni Jail. He passed Nagpur this morning on his way from Akola to Seoni Jail.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 14.

Demand Bills 3.77.75

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot: 7-13/16.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, April 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes:—April/May sellers 26/3.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—May paid 26/1/-1/2.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels, April/May sellers 27/6.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—May/June nominal 29/-.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, April 14.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:—

April/June paid per cwt 7/9.

C and F Bombay:—

April/June paid per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

C. and F. Karachi:—

April/June paid per cwt. 7/9-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 14.

Cottonseed Bombay, Hull. ton:—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay. Hull ton:—April/May sellers £12/10/0.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull-Continent)

LINSEED OIL.

London. April 14.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt: May/Aug. sellers 14/3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt: Sept./Dec. sellers 15/3.

LONDON RUBBER

London, April 14.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed. lb. Spot: 1-15/16.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, April 15.

KHADI.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Textile	0 8 6
Karimbhoy	0 8 0
E.D.	0 8 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40 in.)	
Century 91-1|2—92-1|2	0 11 3
6404—8705	0 11 9
Fazal (Mahal)	0 11 6
Pehlad	0 11 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 11 0
Dand Sahib	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Light Weight) No. 5202, 5303.	
Rechal	0 12 3
Moon	0 12 0
Hindustan	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality.	
Apollo	0 11 0
Century	0 11 6
Devid	0 11 0
Jar	0 11 6
Maher	0 11 11|2
Spring	0 11 6
Swan Finlay	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42in.	
Textile (Hand)	0 10 9
Spring (Merchant)	0 10 9
Century (Bugle)	0 10 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	0 10 6
Sakuntla	0 11 0
Bharath	Nil.
Devid	0 10 6
Fehlwan	0 10 3
Atlas	Nil.
Tijuri	0-10 6
Maher	0 10 9
Sundri	Nil.
Jubili	0 10 0
Annas	0 10 9
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards	
Spring (Balance)	0 12 3
Textile (Bycycle)	0 12 3
Mun Mill	0 12 0
Devid	0 11 6
Barsi	0 11 0
DHOOTIES 10 YARDS.	
Spring (Balance)	0 11 9
Textile (Bycle)	0 11 9
Mun Mill	0 11 6
Devid	0 11 6
1386 Tata	0 11 0
SALITA	
Tata	Nil.
Spring (Merchant)	Nil.
GIN COLOURED.	Per Piece.
B 1515 Ratilal	9 2 0
1415 Ratilal	8 4 0
779 (Balance)	10 4 0
4141 (Balance)	10 4 0
LEPAD Big Size.	Per lb.
Spring	0 11 0
Rachal	0 11 0
Moon	0 10 9
Devid	0 10 6
Apollo	0 10 9
MARKIN JAPAN (Indian Quality)	Per Piece.
42042 Toyo	Nil.
Devid	Nil.
3838—93098	6 9 0
8787	6 14 0
4138	7 3 6
8987	7 6 0
9187	7 14 0
4488	7 9 0
2142 Balance	7 9 0
DHOOTI MAHIN 44 x 10	Per lb.
119 Hirji	1 10 6
2142 Western	0 14 0
SETRANJI DAYALBHAI.	Per Piece.
300 2-3|4 x 5-1|2	0 11 0
400 3 x 6	0 13 0
5000 3-1|4 x 6-1|2	1 0 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.	Per lb.
Balance	0 13 9
Pehlad	0 13 6
7212	2 7 0
3912	2 4 6

MARKETS QUIET

Bombay, Friday.

On account of the Hindu holiday of Ramnavami, a general hartal prevails in the city to-day. The cotton and bullion exchanges the "Dawa Bazar" and the Muljl Jetha Cloth Market were closed. The Mangaldas cloth market, however, remains open as usual.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, April 14.

	This Week. £
Total Bullion	121,400,000
Public Deposits	12,300,000
Other Deposits	111,300,000
Government Securities	55,400,000
Other Securities	46,100,000
Notes and Coin	39,700,000
Notes in circulation	356,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	32.14 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 14.

	£
Copper Braziers	42 1/2
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	11-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	9
Tin English Ingot	107

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LINSEED.

April/May sellers £11/2/6.

London, April 14.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton: April/May sellers £10/2/6.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f Hull ton:—April/May sellers £7/18/9.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton: April/May sellers £11/5/0.—

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Mr. S. R. C. Ayyar, Nagore:—Found your medicine very effective. Dr. G. A. Rao, L.M.P., Pudukottah:—I have advised patient to continue your medicines.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or any other causes are cured by specifics both internal and external use at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., in charge, Police Hospital, Puri: I found good results. B. Singh, Esq., Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. J. L. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my patches entirely. H. I. Shaik, Esq., Poona:—Spots vanished completely. Captain A. I. Shaik, Shikarpur, Sind:—I have found Leucoderma Specific very useful. **Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan,** Bhagalpur. Tele. Add.: "Chemists." or from Thomson and Taylor, Ltd., Bombay.

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Cinema Industry In India

PRESENT REALITIES AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

"ORGANISE IT AS A NATIONAL INDUSTRY" SAYS MR VAKIL

The following are extracts from the address delivered by Mr. K. H. Vakil at the public meeting held on Thursday in Bombay to take steps for the better organisation of the cinema industry in India.

No nation has a right to exist, can exist, without shaping deliberately and clearly its present for its future. The truth should be obvious. In fact, it has not been so. It is almost imperceptible in the manifold impulse for national reconstruction which for the moment dominates and sways the land. The past is too much with us. And, the present is not yet emancipated from diffused sentiment and cloying superlatives. Reconstructive efforts do not, as they should, converge towards clearly visualised objectives. It is diffused sentimentality which refuses to recognise that both the quality as well as the quantity of supplies depend directly on the processes which create the demands and, thus, create the supplies. The skilled labour, efficiency and progressive advancement which seem to many, if not most, of us as miracles peculiar to the West are neither miracles nor peculiar to the West. They are the logical inevitable outcome of a rational, unambiguous, system of education that trains at once the hands and mind of the nation.

THE PRACTICAL WEST.

What is the most powerful, economic, widespread instrument of education? Every civilised country in the West has answered the question. The question would not be less superfluous than obsolete in the West. It is not so, unfortunately in this country For, the educationist, the industrialist, the student of sociology, of political advancement or exponent of culture remains to this moment practically unconscious of the question and, certainly unaware of the answer. Civilised countries in the West have not merely answered the question—they are not addicted to, as we have been to sentimental empty debates, to the luxury of pleasant ideas—they are beginning to solve national problems with the most powerful instrument of education.

INDISPENSABLE EDUCATIONAL ASSET.

The cinema is recognised unquestionably as an indispensable educational asset. It is the cinema which assists trade and industry, examines and explains the fundamentals of national economics and, finally, offers training for skilled labour and elevates the nation's mind towards its highest aspirations. What have we, as a nation, done? We have left the dynamic medium of national instruction very severely alone. We are not yet weary of the "eminent" and the age-old who tour the country, tour the continents, collect doctorates and honorary degrees and find themselves feted and lionised for uttering ancient outworn sentimental cant with all the air and the awkward grace of those who have survived their age.

ANCIENT CURIOSITIES.

How can you solve the problems of unemployment if you continue to to bolster up these ancient curiosities who talk indefinitely and interminately about the 'importance' the dead-weights of technical education and 'do nothing for the employment of those already technically qualified or seeking advanced technical instruction? No national wastage could be so great, so criminal, as the one involved in the unemployment of skilled notional talents. From that print alone, the cinema industry in India claims the utmost attention of the nation. There are, moreover, few industries which can bring the artist, the artisan, the art-craftsman, the student and exponent of culture and the industrialist into such intimate and fruitful contacts as those open in the cinema industry? Not long ago the screen industry in America was the third of its biggest industries.

Here in India it still remains practically unorganised as a national industry. It suffers and is not seldom victimised because it has chosen to live or is allowed to live as a petty desultory trade. We have heard of the many departments presumed to exist for assistance of the industry. We have also heard of the Cinema Enquiry Committee and its elaborate recommendations. What have we commendations. What have you heard about the good intentions implied and embodied in the recommendations? Nothing. We shall continue nothing in actual practise of those recommendations until the time the cinema industry takes itself seriously.

THAT ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

We have paid the entertainment tax all these years. The cinema industry has contributed the largest share. What has the industry obtained in return? If I am not mistaken it was Dr. Paranjpye who, proposed at the time when the tax was first insisted that it would be justified as an income for educational purposes. What has happened to the understanding? There can be only one answer for those who refuse to take an intelligent and active interest in their own future.

A WARNING.

Let us now endeavour to understand the present realities and the future of the cinema art and industry in India. I have already briefly indicated how the industry remains unnoticed and uncared for by state departments as well as by independent educationists, economists and industrialists as well as by exponents of national culture at home. Unassisted by them, it faces the most powerful combinations and organisations abroad, powerful in every sense of the term powerful in financial resources, in technical equipment, resources and talents, powerful, decidedly, in the active unswerving support of the intellectuals. That is our present. It might mean little or nothing to those who have been accustomed hitherto to regard the profits they have been, with little inconvenience and less technical outlay, cheap labour and cheaper aims, receiving as perpetual. But the perpetual returns will soon dwindle and disappear if they have not already done so, when it will be discovered that those who have eyes and intelligence could alone secure the profits. Outside Russia, India is, perhaps, the only nation that is practically infinite in the reich diversity of the material it offers for the screne. But this infinite wealth of the nation cannot be possibly perceived by untrained eyes and uninformed intelligence.

"ORIENTAL" THEMES FROM ABROAD!

I shall not here describe to you the frantic and feeble, if not altogether grotesque, attempts one finds in the so-called "Oriental" themes from abroad which find their ultimate carricatured versions in the so-called Indian films. I regard these versions as the logical and inevitable result of an industry which still refuses to take itself seriously, which is still unorganised and lives and suffers and is victimised as a petty desultory trade. Skilled guidance, technical assistance, expert handling and prudent foresight are indispensable essentials in every form and phase of the cinema industry.

AIMS OF NEW ORGANISATION.

These resources and equipment will not be accessible, to the cinema industry in India as they have not been accessible in the West, without central powerful organisation with the aims and objects on the lines more or less similar to those outlined for the organisation we propose to establish this evening. They are:—

"Providing a meeting for exchange of views of all interested, communication with allied associations in other countries, organising technical lectures, demonstrations, excursions, maintaining a suitable laboratory, and library, investigation and research of problems peculiar to the industry and conducting an organ for the spread of knowledge regarding the latest technical development of screen art and industry."

The speakers who will follow me will explain in detail the objects. Their importance and value to the cinema industry are more than apparent and cannot be disputed.

HAVE A DEFINITE OBJECTIVE.

Let there be no mistake, no mistake on the part of those earnestly and actively interested in the future of the screen industry. The option is not between an indifferent and efficient industry. The alternatives are an efficient and progressive industry or no industry at all. If you are not careful about the present, there is no future for the screen industry in India. The screen industry is modern and international. It is maintained and safeguarded by modern and international methods both of production and distribution. And, until and unless the screen industry in India is of set purpose, clearly and with definite objectives, led towards international standards of production and judgment it cannot hope to survive, much less prosper. I shall not elaborate on what you already know.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

And, yau know that my sad phophecy is based on dangerous facts. May I, therefore, request you to see that the prophecy ceases to be sad and the facts cease to be dangerous. It is up to you to see that by your combined, organised efforts, the day will soon come when India will claim the attention and respect of the world by the highest standards and aspirations of its screen industry. I am sure of the day if you assure me of your determination to place the industry on a self-respecting, progressively efficient and organised basis. For, I know the infinite artistic and cultural wealth of India which still remains practically unexplored. Will you explore it, disown it or will you offer it as a free gift to the nations because you have not the eyes to see and the intelligence to use it? This evening marks, as you all know perfectly clearly, a very important and critical stage in the development of the screen industry and on your answer depends nothing less than its future.

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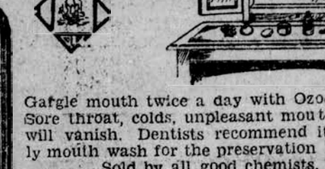

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RUSSIA CHINA AND JAPAN

DANGER OF 'UNREASONABLE PARTIALITY

Warning Against U. S. Policy

The "New Republic" (New York) writes:—

"In spite of Japan's aggression in the Far East, The New Republic has maintained that it would be unwise for the rest of the world to declare an official boycott against her, because such a measure would be likely to drive her to extremes and widen the existing war. But the United States is now officially maintaining some of the most effective elements of an economic boycott against another government which has not violated its international pledges, which is not engaged in imperialistic aggression, and which, to complete the irony of the situation, is now faced with a danger of invasion by Japan itself. We refer to the American discouragement of imports from Soviet Russia through the subterfuge of forbidding the entry of goods supposed to be made by "convict labor," and to the official embargo against loans which the Soviet Union would like to raise in the States in order to purchase from us more of what it needs. In the economic interest of the United States we should cease boycotting Russia. Now it is highly important to do so in the interest of neutrality.

ANOTHER RUSSO-JAPAN WAR?

The possibility of war between Japan and Russia has until recently been lightly regarded because it was known that the Soviet Union, striving with all its energy to build up industry, would be extremely reluctant to fight. It was supposed that the one occasion for fighting would be the Japanese intrusion into the Russian sphere of influence in Manchuria. Now, however, the scenes have shifted. The danger is that Japan will encroach upon Siberia itself, by an attack either on Vladivostok or, to the westward, in the region of Mongolia. And the Soviet government has made clear that an invasion of its own territory will not be permitted without opposition. It has done so because it apparently takes with the utmost seriousness a series of Japanese documents published in a semi-offical way by Izvestia. These were written by military personages in Japan, and urge that this is the time for Japan to carry out her plan of seizing Siberian territory. An equivocal denial of the authenticity of the documents has been issued by the Japanese. meanwhile there are rumours that troop concentrations are under way near the border, and that Japanese war vessels have sailed for Vladivostok These rumours are bound to be given more credence than they otherwise would receive, on account of the fact that Japan habitually strikes without warning, and without declaration of war.

JAPANESE THREAT.

Whether it is necessary to take the present Japanese threat as seriously as Moscow evidently takes it, we frankly do not know. Some believe that Japan has allowed it to assume importance for the sake of its effect on the Western Powers now assembled at Geneva. If Japan promises to assume the role of the defender of capitalism in the Far East, the governments of France and Great Britain may whisper to the smaller nations who want drastic action in defense of the League covenants that they had better tread softly. A diplomatic stratagem such as this may explain the incident. Nevertheless, it is known that the Japanese military forces have long cherished an ambition to consolidate a great empire on the Asiatic mainland, including not only Manchuria, but territory now under Russian rule. Whenever these forces are dominant, as they now are, there is danger that steps to execute this ambition will be attempted. And it is certain that a military staff would choose a time when the circumstances seem most favourable that circumstances now do seem favourable, as far as possible interference by Western Europe and America is concerned, is proved by the advance in Manchuria and China. And the longer Japan waits, the stronger Soviet Russia is likely to be. She is building plants capable of turning out great quantities of munitions and supplies. She has a large program of railway improvement, including, of course, the Trans-Siberian Railway.

A CERTAINY.

One thing is certain—the chief deterrent to a mad adventure of the kind on the part of Japan would be in a far better position, Russian opposition. And Russia would be in a far abtter position, both to build up her resources quickly and to carry on a war successfully, if she were in a position to buy freely in the States. We could take no more effective action to prevent the spread of war in Asia than by giving Russia every legitimate aid in strengthening her powers of resistance.

The embargo on goods supposed to be made by convict labour is one of the hindrances to Russian trade. The New Republic does not advocate the exploitation of convict labour, but this is not the real issue involved. The embargo was adopted, and its specific means of enforcement was devised, in the interest of American producers who dislike Russian competition of any sort and who want to block imports from Russia by any possible means. The means in this case is devious. If the United States customs officials —ignorant by any official contact of what goes on in Russia—suspect that any shipment is tained by convict labour, they can force the importer to hold the goods in a warehouse until he can prove that convict labour was not used. This process is long and expensive, and places such a burden of risk on the importer that it actively discourages trade, no matter what the facts about the status of the Russian workers in question. If the United States had diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and arranged this matter on a reasonable basis by inspection at the source, it wiuld undoubtedly be found that few or none of the shipments Russia wished to make need be barred. This restriction of imports is doubly hampering to Russian trade, since Russia is unable to borrow in this country and must pay for all her purchases by current sales.

LENDING OF MONEY.

The official Washington disapproval of longterm financing of Russian purchases is likewise effective in minimizing this trade. It is, of course, unsound economically to lend large sums of money to a nation which we have reason to believe cannot repay them, as to Germany before the moratorium, or to Japan at present. But it is customary and sound to lend money to a nation in order to build up its productive facilities, to a nation which is quite obviously increasing its national income and so can in the future meet obligations. Furthermore, the State Department's disapproval of Russian loans does not rest on economic grounds at all. It is a political decree, resting on the supposed refusal of the Soviet government to pay the obligations of its predecessors. Offers of the Soviet Union to negotiate in this dispute have been ignored. It is absurd to suppose that an equally stiff attitude would have been adopted if the present Russian government had been a capitalist one.

FALL OF PURCHASES.

That the United States Government has in fact restricted trade with Russia by these measures is easily demonstrated. Purchases in the States for the Soviet Union were 60 percent less in 1931 than in 1930, and sales here were 33 percent less. The total decrease in trade turnover was 56 percent. The Economic Review of the Soviet Union, published by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, states in its March issue, "The drop in trade last year was due primarily to difficulties connected with the marketing of Soviet products in this country as well as the unfavourable credit terms available here as compared with those granted by European countries." In the same year, Soviet purchases in Germany increased 62.3 percent. This was possible, both on account of the German long-term credits to Russia and "the favourable conditions provided for the sale of Soviet produvts on the German market."

"UNREASONABLE" PARTIALITY".

In view of the danger of a Russo-Japanese conflict, it is high time to revise our official policy toward trade with the Soviets. We are now in an un-neutral position with regard to that trade. We deal freely with one nation, but not with the other. The nation with which we deal freely is the one, moreover, wose international action we strongly disapprove. We ought to disapprove still more strongly if Japan widens its aggresion to include conquest in foreign territory which is now tranquil and subject to a firmly organized government. Let us not be caught, by a possible outbreak of hostilities, in this position of unreasonable partiality. More than that, let us not actively encourage such an outbreak by continuing our policy of weakening the resisting power of the nation which has reason to fear aggression.

MORE SUPPORT FOR RAJAH-MOONJE PACT

Central Organisation For Depressed Classes To Be Formed At Kamptee Congress

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 14.

By Mail.

The second session of the All-India Depressed Classes Congress will be held at Kamptee in the last week of this month.

Among other matters, the Congress will consider the issues regarding the Minorities Pact presented at the Round Table Conference and to which the representative of the Depressed Classes were a party and will consider the advisability of founding a new central organisation to work and speak in the name of the Depressed Classes of India. Among others Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja and Mr. C. A. Gavai are expected to attend to put their points of view.

SUPPORT FOR RAJA-MOONJE PACT.

The Depressed Classes of Rajpur have fully supported the Rajah-Moonje Pact and the demands made by Mr. C. M. Thaware in his evidence before the Indian Franchise Committee for joint-electorate with reservation of seats in proportion to the Depressed Classes population.

The Depressed Classes of Tumsar have also passed a resolution supporting the Rajah-Moonje Pact.

The Mahars of Indore Basti, Nagpur passed resolutions repudiating the Minority Pact at the Round Table Conference and advocating joint electorates with reservation of seats on population basis.

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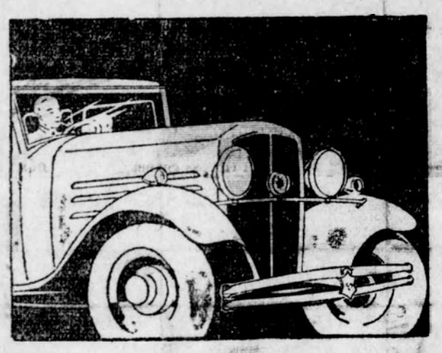

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Indian Women's University

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS IN 15 YEARS

The following are extracts from an instructive article on the S. N. D. T. Indian Womens' University, Poona, by Mr. M. R. Paranjpe in the March number of the "Progress of Education":—

Founded in 1916 the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University has by now completed its sixteenth year. In these sixteen years it has received a large measure of sympathy and liberal supply of funds particularly from the middle class people. There are, however, not men wanting who believe that the Indian Women's University is an anachronism, that it is not supplying any real need of the society and that the poor attendance in its colleges is an evidence of its failure. The continued sympathy and help received by the University, in their opinion, is an indication of the love and respect for Prof. D. K. Karve and his work from 1891 to 1915 and not of the conviction that the Indian Women's University has been the success it was expected to be.

On the other hand the Hartog Committee in its Report says: "This University has done good work for the higher education of Women in the Bombay Presidency". Some time ago we had an occasion to help a friend to collect some statistical data on this question and we believe it will be instructive to the readers of this Journal.

OBJECTS.

Since its beginning in 1916, the University has worked on three distinct lines for the spread of education among women. They are:—

(1) To maintain and aid Colleges and conduct examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

(2) To maintain and aid High Schools and conduct the examination for admission to the University.

(3) To aid Normal Schools and conduct Normal School Examinations for Teachers.

The progress made along these lines can be seen from the table given below.

The following table gives the total number of Hindu girl-students passing the Entrance and G. A. of the Women's University between 1921-1931 as also that of those passing the Matriculation and B. A. (Pass and Honors) of the Bombay University during the same period.

HINDU GIRLS WHO PASSED FROM 1916 TO 1931

	Matric or Entrance	B.A. or G.A.	
Bombay University	1124	170	15 p.c.
Women's University	345	76	22 p.c.

In comparing these figures it should be noted that there are still no centres of activity of the Women's University in Sind and Karnatak. It should also be remembered that the Examinations of the Indian Women's University have as yet no statutory or Inter-University recognition.

The following table shows the growth of the number of students in Colleges affiliated to or maintained by the University as well as the number of girl-students in Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University:—

Year	Bombay University	Women's University.
1916-17	179	4
1921-22	258	22
1926-27	382 (+67)*	32
1920-30	565 (+85)*	84

*In Professional Colleges.

It must be remembered that out of the girls in the Colleges of the University of Bombay taking higher education nearly 50 per cent. belong to the Parsi and Christian communities, while in the Colleges of the Women's University they are so far all Hindus. This year, i.e., in 1931-32 there are 114 girls in all the Colleges affiliated to or maintained by the Indian Women's University.

The following table gives the number of girl-candidates that passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, the number of Hindu candidates among them, and the number of girls passing the Indian Women's University Entrance Examination. It should be remembered in this connection that the total number of girls' schools affiliated to the Bombay University having a majority of Hindu girls in them is above 40, while that of those affiliated to the Indian Women's University is 12.

Girls passing the Bombay Matriculation and B. A (Pass and Hons.) and the Women's University Entrance and G. A. Examinations.

Year	Bombay Matric Total	Bombay Matric Hindus	Women's University Entrance	Bombay B.A. Total	Bombay B.A. Hindu	Bombay B.A. G.A.
1920	82	27	4	16	14	3
1921	95	51	8	13	6	3
1922	140	80	27	11	3	8
1923	167	82	21	22	15	5
1924	164	80	17	15	8	6
1925	139	75	23	20	10	5
1926	127	53	10	40	19	12
1927	168	69	19	49	29	5
1928	155	84	46	45	22	10
1929	320	132	46	35	24	5
1930	207	99	54	46	12	2
1931	486	242	70	30	10	12
Total	2300	1124	345	342	170	76

The following table gives the Women's Colleges in India as given in the Hartog Committee's Report, on page 161, together with the Colleges affiliated to the Women's University and the number of women reading in these Colleges, in each Province, in the quinquennium 1922-27.

NUMBER OF GIRL STUDENTS IN THE ARTS COLLEGES IN INDIA.

Province	Colleges for Woman 1922	Colleges for Woman 1927	Number of Girls 1922	Number of Girls 1927
Madras	4	5	384	490
Bombay	Nil.	Nil.	258	382
Women's University	2	2	22	32
Bengal	4	4	204	321
United Provinces	4	5	73	133
Punjab	1	2	36	77
Burma	Nil.	Nil.	56	138
Bihar & Orissa	1	1	12	7
Central Provinces	Nil.	Nil.	2	17
Assam	Nil.	Nil.	15	4
Total	16	19	1062	1601

Out of these 19 Colleges 5 are Government Colleges, 12 are owned by Christian Missions and 2 are Private. The majority of the students are Parsis and Christians. For instance in 1927, in Madras, in the 5 Colleges, 222 Christians, 137 Hindus and 2 Mahomedans were studying. In United Provinces in the five Colleges 50 Christians, 48 Hindus and 10 Mhomedans were studying. In Bombay, of the 382 students 241 were Christians, 168 Hindus and 99 were Parsis.

The Hartog Committee's Report on page 162, makes the following reference to the Women's University:—"The Women's University, Poona, which owes much to the devotion of Prof. Karve, has three affiliated Colleges situated at Poona, Baroda and Ahmedabad with a total enrolment of 40 women. This University has done good work for the higher education of women in the Bombay Presidency. But the absence of the recognition of its Degrees has naturally influenced the size of its Colleges. We understand that the absence of recognition is only due to an anxiety on the part of the University to avoid control over the curricula and conditions of examinations in the Colleges."

As the University depends for funds on public help, the charitably inclined public of this Presidency will do well to note that the munificent gift of the late Sir Vithaldas has not solved its financial problems but have rather made them more acute by the University undertaking added responsibilities, of course willingly.

The efforts made by the Indian Women's University are being appreciated both by Government and the public as it amply evident from the growing number of girls going in for its examinations also from the reference to its work in the Government Reports on Education. Its progress hereafter is bound to be rapid particularly if it secures statutory recognition by Government and its G.A. (Science) is recognised by the Indian Universities as a test qualifying the graduates of the Women's University for admission to the Medical Colleges. Much solid work is done by the University in the last sixteen years and even those who objected to its foundation on principle would now like to see it grow and prosper.

FOREIGN TESTIMONEY.

"Started 13 years ago, without any funds, the Indian Women's University received a donation, thanks to which it now has 3 Colleges, 10 High Schools, and 5 Middle Schools. It works independently of Government and other Universities. Funds for its maintenance have to be raised by public contributions, mostly from members of the middle classes. Government has recognised the Matriculation Examination of the Women's University for admission into Medical Schools conducted or recognised by Government and one may hope that in the next few years the University itself will receive Government recognition and that the courses of study laid down by it will be accepted by the public as the most suitable for the majority of the Indian Women. Students of all castes, creeds and religions study together at the Indian Women's University and most of them take up teaching in Middle and High Schools. Several graduates have started schools on their own initiative in places where neither Government nor local bodies made any provision for secondary education for girls"—Proceedings of the Third Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations, Geneva, August 1929.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR IDD HOLIDAYS

SAROJ'S 100 Per Cent TALKIE of distinction in Hindi

GUL-BAKAVALI

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BEST MUSIC and SINGING *Full of Love-Thrills;* MIRACLES; MAGIC; MYSTERY

Daily Shows; 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P. M. *Matinees on Saturdays, Sundays and* Fridays at 3 p. m.

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OF

SWADESHI MILL and GIN STORES

ORGANISED BY

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay

From MONDAY, the 18th April 1932 to SATURDAY, the 23rd April, 1932.

AT

SOHRAB HOUSE

First Floor, 235-37, HORNBY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS of MILL & GIN STORES are invited to send their Exhibits to the undersigned on or before the 14th April, 1932.

Millowners, large purchasers of Stores and Manufacturers of Stores are invited to be present.

Further particulars obtainable from:—

J.K. MEHTA, Secretary.

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SARASWATI CINETONE'S

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All Talking, Singing Production.

Featuring:

MASTER MODAK

AND

Miss SHANTA APTE

Watch for the DATE and THEATRE!

Directed by:

BHAL PENDHARKAR.

BOOK YOUR SEATS TO-DAY

Or

YOU WILL LOSE YOUR CHANCE

Hear

MUSIC NIGHTINGALES

KRISHNARAO CHONKER

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SHANKERRAO KHATU

IN

Three Hours **BAP** Sensational Drama

Staged By

NUTAN BHARATMITRA SAMAJ, DADAR.

SATURDAY 16-4-32 AT 4-30 P.M.

AT THE

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

GRANT ROAD.

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HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. p.a. from July to December on daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

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BEAUTY & HEALTH

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NO SOAP ..... NO FAT

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Made to Last.

Favre Leuba's Sandow watches rightly deserve the high reputation they have so quickly earned.

Silver	Rs. 24/-
9 ct. Gold	Rs. 48/-
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We cater to people who make this demand with regard to suits and clothes.

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Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

SHOWN ON THE SCREEN

(Continued from page 3.)

storm. A number of other exciting scenes add further thrills to the picture which offers an ideal evening's entertainment.

A ROMANTIC DRAMA TANGLE

Wellington Talkies.

Something new in film entertainment is promised in "The Brat", a Fox drama with plenty of pep in it, which opens at the Wellington Talkies, Dhobi Talao, from Saturday. Sally O'Neil, charming and vivacious little star, and Virginia Cherrill, the Chicago society girl who won instant screen fame as Charlie Chaplin's leading lady in "City Lights", are featured in the cast of this romantic comedy with a novel love tangle. It is the story of a penniless cinderella from the Bowery who is befriended by a wealthy author who takes her to his home and makes her the model for the heroine of his next novel. The girl's romance with the writer and his younger brother, the jealousy she arouses in the two society girls who have already marked the author as their matrimonial prey, and the resulting complications keep the interest at a high pitch. Miss O'Neil gives a powerful and convincing performance in the role, which, though a difficult one, is exactly suited to a romantic and adventurous nature. The film has plenty of action, a joyous and "different" sort of love story, bits of sheer pathos, and dozens of hilariously funny situations—a melange that makes the picture thoroughly enjoyable. Notable support is given to the principal stars by a cast which includes June Collyer, Farrell Macdonald, William Collier, Sr., Marry Forbes, Albert Gran, Louise Mackintosh and Margaret Mann.

AT THE RIALTO

Lupe Velez As Chinese Belle

Definitely cataloging herself as a most versatile actress, Lupe Velez is seen in her laest role, that of Ming Toy a Chinese girl in Universal's "East is West", which opens to-day at the Rialto Theatre. In the past Lupe has been seen as a Mexican, a Spaniard, a South American, a French girl and a Canadian but this latest role definitely proves her ability as a delineater of difficult and decidedly varied types.

Based on the Fay Bainter stage success of the same name in which that famous actress played for three years, "East Is West" proves a charming story of a little Chinese girl who is purchased from a love boat in China by an American youth and set free in the United States. Here she falls in love with her benefactor and he with her. The natural complications and prejudices against an inter-racial marriage are brought up by the boy's wealthy family but they, too, are won over by the genuine sweetness and charm of Ming Toy. A kidnapping which fails in its accomplishment leads to a most surprising and happy climax. Lewis Ayres the boy who leaped to fame overnight as Paul Baumer in "All Quiet On The Western Front", plays the role of Billy Benson, the American youth with modest grace and real sincerity. This is his first romantic lead, and he scores a great hit.

The third principal in this story of China and San Francisco, the menacing Oriental, is furnished by that sterling character actor Edward G. Robinson, who as Charlie Yong, rules China-town but cannot manage Ming Toy. Robinson gives a wonderful performance. E. Allyn (Fred) Warren, gives a fine performance as Lo Sang Kee, a Chinese of the old school. He looks and acts so Chinese that reference to the programme was necessary for the critics to make certain that he was not a native Oriental.

"NARSIMHA MEHTO"

2nd Week At West-End Talkies

Sagar's Gujarati full-talkie "Narsimha-Mehto" which had a successful run at the West End Cinema during the past week is now continued for the second week.

A number of the popular devotional songs of the poet-saint of Gujarat are in the film. Mohan Lalaji, the famous star of the Gujarati stage heads the cast which includes such well known names as Miss Khatun, Master Manhar and others.

"GULBAKAVALI" FOR IDD HOLIDAYS

Gala-Week At Globe

Owing to unavoidable circumstanaces Saroj's full Talkie which was stopped a few days back, is once again especially to be screened from to-day at the Globe-Talkies, for Id Holidays, owing to public demand.

This extra-ordinary production which was produced at an enormous cost and risk was much appreciated by the public of this city. The sudden break for a week, was much felt by the public. Special songs and best music are found in abundance. Oriental type of exquisite Dances have increased the charm of this picture. The story is an homeword in India. The management of Globe Talkies will screen "Gulbakavali" from to-day, once again.

Empire Of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

The 35th Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held on Thursday, Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama presiding. In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report for the year ending 29th February 1932 the Chairman in the course of his speach said:—

The new business comprised 6,001 policies assuring the sum of Rs. 1,05,27,000. Again we are pleased to record many further assurances from policy-holders already assured with us and who thus in a very practical way show their satisfaction and confidence in the administration and stability of the Company. The total number of assurances in force is 55,668 for the sum of Rs. 1034,72,000, Claims by death were again moderate and amounted to Rs. 10,35,000 while Endowwment assurances which matured during the lifetime of the assured increased by over Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 21,00 000. As I have said on previous occasions the increase in matured Endowments is further proof of the popularity of the Company and the adequacy with which it fulfils its obligations.

The expense ratio fell by nearly one and a half per cent. and amounted only to 21.1 per cent. of the premium income. In the Life account we have credited Rs. 50,000 to Leasehold Property Reserve Fund and have transferred the Life Assurance Reserve Rund of Rs. 10,64,556 to Life Assurance Fund. The Life Fund including the Reserve Funds now amounts to Rs. 3,79,53,000 and the total assets to Rs. 3,97,48,000. The Funds as you know are invested in Government and other securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act.

I would here mention that Eighty per cent. of our Stock Exchange Securities are in Terminable Loans and at maturity are payable at par—and that the amount due on redemption of these loans is over Rs. 61,50,000 in excess of the amount at which they now stand in our Books—I would also mention that since the close of our year our securities have increased in value and on a conservative estimate over one-third of the amount in the Investment Reserve has already been recovered.

The Report and Accounts were unanimously adopted and the usual formal business transacted.

SUKKUR "DICTATORS" JAILED

(From A Correspondent.)
SUKKUR, April 12.

The 18th "Dictator" of Sukkur and Rohri was arrested here last evening while distributing bulletins and delivering a public speech. He was succeeded, by another Congressman as 19th "Dictator" who was also arrested immediately afterwards.

These two "Dictator's" were tried this morning by the City Magistrate Sukkur and sentenced to 3 months' R. I. each.

RANJIT'S IDEAL-TALKIE IN GUJARATHI

Sati-Savitri At The Imperial

Mr. Chandulal Shah, has now completed an Indian Talking and Singing Picture "Sati-Savitri" in Gujarathi language, featuring Mr. Bhagvandas and Miss Gohar (Senior). Costumes and settings of uncommon attractive value are found in this Talkie. It will be released to day at the Imperial.

Indian Studio Notes

JAYANT PICTURES

After the unprecedented success of their production "God of War," Mr. Chamanbhai, in co-operation with Mr. Fidally, has already commenced shooting of a Socio-Historical picture "The Four Devils" featuring Miss Nurjehan (late of Sharada's) and Mr. Inamdar. The story is written by Mr. Mohanlal G. Dave.

SAGAR MOVIETONE:—

"Soubadhra-Haran" and Heart of a Woman" (a social production of Mr. Ezra Mir).

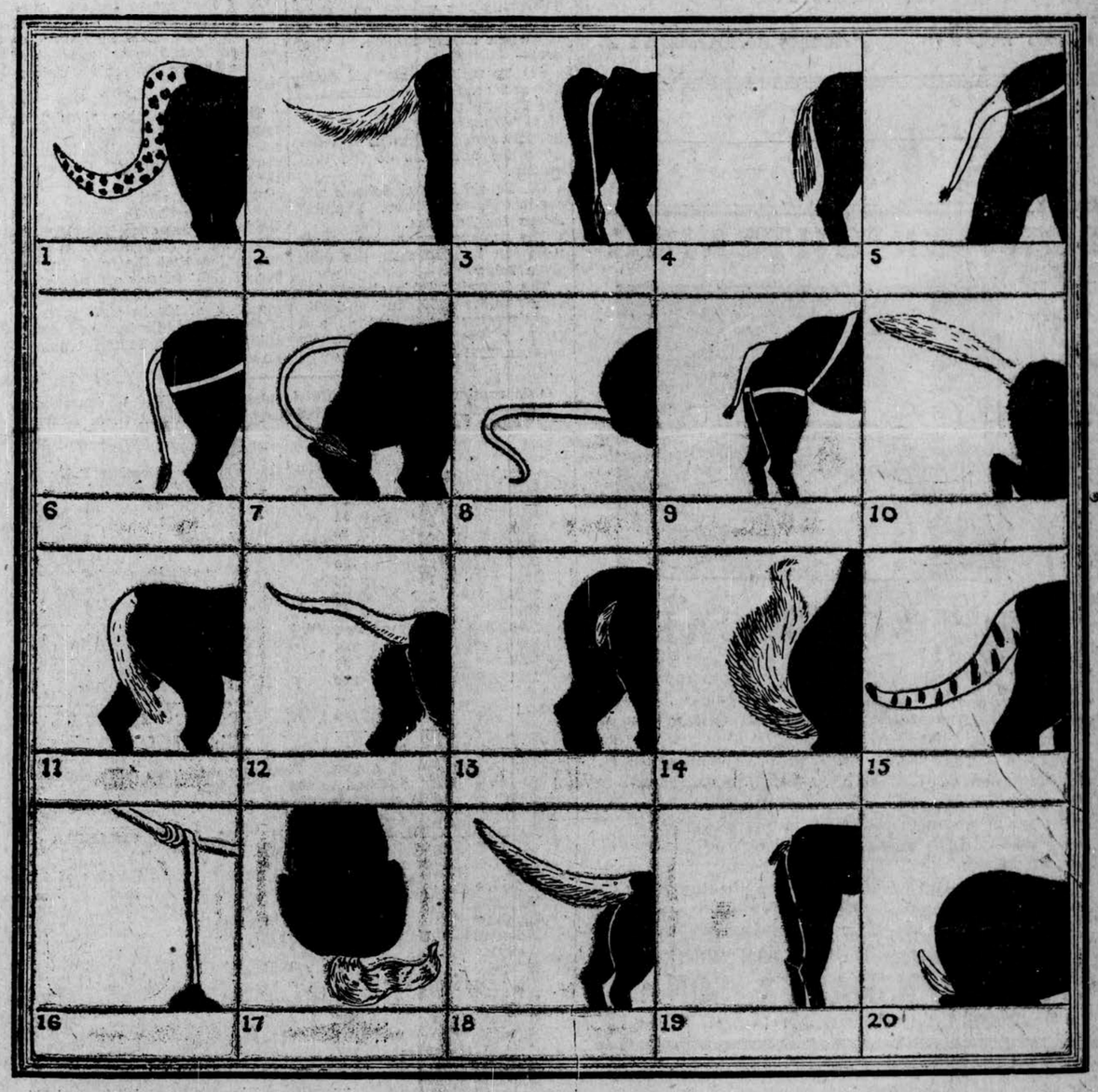
KRISHNATONE:—

"Krishna-Avatar" with Miss Shantakumari, Mr. Vasant Kumar Das and Mr. Hydersha, is nearing completion.

TAILS of INDIA COMPETITION

Rs. 1,000 GUARANTEED, 1st PRIZE
For An
ALL-CORRECT SOLUTION
Rs. 300, 2nd PRIZE: Rs. 200, 3rd PRIZE
AND
TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES.

Simplicity is the key-note of this Super Competition. Here you have illustrated twenty tails of common and familiar animals and which are well-known even to the youngest of children. To simplify this competition further, we have given the names of the twenty animals to which these tails respectively belong. Can you name them correctly? Rs. 1,000 awaits you if you do.



NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Rules

1. Here are the name s of the twenty animals whose tails are represented above: LION, TIGER, CAT, DOG, HORSE, MONKEY, SQUIRREL, LEOPARD, SHEEP, DONKEY, JACKAL, RAT, HYENA, ELEPHANT, COW, FOX, CAMEL, RABBIT, WOLF, DEER.
2. Each picture represents one of the twenty tails given in the clues. What you have to do is to sellect the correct word for the animal, for each picture and write it clearly in the space provided.
3. Only the words in the clues must be used.
4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN HALF or QUARTER ANNA STAMPS to:—

"COMPETITION MANAGER,"
TAILS OF INDIA COMPETITION,
P. O. Box No. 706,
Bombay.

5. Address your entries to "The Tails of India Competition" in an envelope and enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like, and drop it one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar." No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on *18th APRIL 1932.*
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar."

ORCHHA MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY

Tournament And Aquatic Sports

(From A Correspondent.)

TIKANGARH, April 16.

The 15th of April being the birthday of the ruler of Orchha State celebrations connected with it started on the 12th morning. An interesting tournament covering as many as 12 days has been organized.

Rao Raja Colonel Jayendra Singh Dev Bahadur, younger brother of His Highness, is himself in charge of the celebrations this year. Several new functions besides the usual outdoor Games have been included; and in the races and other interesting Competitions both the Officers and the general public are taking the keenest interest.

After the Aquatic sports on the 23rd, the Tournament will close on 24th, when prizes will be awarded to the successful parties.

CONCERT IN AID OF SEVA SADAN

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, April 14.

On Tuesday at 10 p.m. the Vijoyanand Theatre at Nasik was crowded by visitors to hear Mr. V. B. Pendharkar, the Proprietor of the Lalitkaladarsh Sangit Natak Mandali and Prof. Ramkrishnabuva Vaze who entertained the audience a ta musical concert given by Mr. Pendharkar in aid of the Nasik Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.

The general public responded to the appeal for aid to this Institution which badly needed greater public support.

Messrs. Vaze and Pendharkar kept the audience spell-bound till 1-30 a.m. next morning by their superb music.

Mr. Browne the District Magistrate and Mr. Vasudev the District Judge were present till a little after mid-night and expressed appreciation of the music.

It is understood the institution got a decent amount after deducting the necessary expenses.

Calcutta Share Market.

CALCUTTA, April 15.

Jute shares owing to further drop in hessians ruled decidedly easier with only a limited business passing. In coals Pench Valleys marked down about five points while others remained steady. In teas prices remained steady without much business passing. In the miscellaneous section sugar shares were in strong demand at advancing prices. Others showed no change. Government Securities were steady The following were the closing quotations.

Securities: 3½ per cent Paper 61-3, 5 per cent Loan 1929/47 90; 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 91-6; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 99-8; 6 per cent Bonds 1933/36 100-1; 6½ per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 102-6

Banks: Imperial Bank contributory 241-8.

Railways: Burdwan Cutwa Railway 54; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway guaranteed 60.

Cottons: Kesoram 3-1

Coals: Burrakur 9-10; Pench Valley 19-8

Jutes: Albion ordy 212; Bally ordy 105; Clive ordy 18-8; Dalhousie ord 277; Howrah 30-9; Kamarhatty 311; National 16-4; Presidency 4-2.

Miscellaneous: Jubbulpore Electric 7-2; Indian Iron and Steel 3-4; Indian Standard Wagon pref 67; Hooghly Flour 12 odd lots; Associated Hotels ordy 4 ex div; B I Corporation ordy 0-15-0; Madan Theatres 1-7; British Ceylon Corporation 6 ex div; Howrah Oil 7; Broach Timber 46; Cawnpore Sugar 25-14; Champaran 22-8; New Savan Sugar 14-8; Samastipore Sugar 15-11; Darracherra tea 3-10; Jaybirpara 14; Tengnani 12; Tumsong ordy 17-6 ex div.—A. P

NO REDUCTION IN INCOME-TAX?

Hopes Of Harassed Tax-payers Waning

WILL TEA DUTY BE RE-IMPOSED?

LONDON, April 15.

Hopes of harassed taxpayers that the Budget will bring them relief in the form of reduction of the incometax is rapidly waning. It is now believed that when Mr. N. Chamberlain introduces the Budget on Tuesday it will provide for a slight relief for married men through adjustments in allowances, but no reduction in the tax rate.

The prospect of a lower beer duty is freely canvassed, while the belief that the tea duty will be reimposed with preference for Empire-grown teas is leading to great activity in the tea trade.

FORESTALLING DUTY ON TEA.

Foreign-grown teas are at present arriving in London at twice the normal rate in an attempt to forestall the duty while blenders are transferring tea from the public to private warehouses in view of the possibility of the former becoming bonded after April 19.

While there is some division of opinion regarding the rate of duty to be expected the opinion in the tea-market generally places it at four pence per pound —Reuter's Special.

BACK TO OLD STARTING TIME

Poona Night Passenger Train

BOMBAY, April 14.

At the 88th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, held on April 7 the new timings of the trains between Bombay and Poona were announced. At a previous meeting a member had suggested that the night passenger trains, Nos. 25 Down and 26 Up, from Bombay to Poona and Poona to Bombay should be slowed down at the present arrivals at destination, viz. 5-45 hours and 5-40 hours respectively were considered too early.

The Chairman said that it had been possible to revise the timings and with effect from April 1, 25 Down was timed to arrive at Poona at 6-15 hours and 26 up to arrive at Victoria Terminus at 6-30 hours.

The members considered, however, that the departure time, viz. 0-15 hours of 26 Up from Poona was too late and the Chairman agreed to revert the train to the old departure time viz. 23-45 hours. This alteration would be made in about a month's time.

POULTRY TRAFFIC.

The committee then considered the question of poultry traffic at Masjil station.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation had represented that the feelings of the public were greatly hurt on account of the unloading of baskets of live fowls at Masjid platform and that inconvenience was caused to passengers on account of obstruction to the entrance to the station by carts brought there for the conveyance of the baskets.

The Chairman said that this traffic was originally handled at Masjid Station and was later transferred to Wadi Bunder but as this arrangement caused great inconvenience to the fowl merchants and there was no other convenient place the former arrangements of handling the poultry traffic at Masjid were reintroduced. In order however to remove the inconveniences complained of, a proposal was under the consideration of the Railway for constructing a separate enclosure and having a separate entrance gate at the station for dealing with the traffic so as not to interfere with the passengers entering and leaving the station. The staff had also been warned not to handle the baskets of fowls roughly and this warning would again be given.

ARRIVAAL OF TRAINS.

Complaint regarding the reception of mail and other important trains on the enclosed platforms at Victoria Terminus.

The Chairman said that a complaint had been made against the arrangements at Victoria Terminus which had been recently introduced for receiving trains at the main line station on enclosed platforms instead of on the open platforms which it was alleged caused considerable inconvenience to the public. Summarised the complaints were.—

1. Long distances had to be traversed by the passengers from the platform to conveyances parked on the road adjoining the open platforms and in the open space in front of the new station.

2. Whenever a train was received on a platform line at the opposite side of which a down train was standing prior to departure, congestion was caused at the exit gates due to passengers, visitors and luggage barrows, etc entering and leaving the platform.

3. Inconvenience was experienced in the circulating area due to the cogestion caused by outgoing and incoming passengers and their luggage.

4. Higher porterage charges were incurred due to the long distance to be traversed between the road and the platform at which the trains were received.

5. Passengers experienced difficulty in finding their conveyances amongst the large number of cars, etc., parked on the road adjoining the open platform.

NOT SERIOUS.

The Chairman said that he had personally seen the operations of the station and his own view was that the complaints were not really serious. There were only two occasions on which outgoing and incoming trains were handled at the same time on the same double platform unless trains happened to be running late which was very seldom. Incoming and outgoing trains were handled at the same time and on the same platform at all the big termini of the world and as regards accommodation for such he thought that the G. I. P. Railway had substantially more room at Victoria Terminus than existed at most termini. The reason for the introduction of the present system was to obtain economy and the railway was not prepared to make any alteration.

In regard to complaint (4) the Chairman said that there was a fixed charge of one anna per coolie load per trip from the train to the conveyance and vice versa and that notices were exhibited in vernacular and in English, and passengers were not bound to pay more. Moreover the staff at Victoria Terminus had strict orders to deal with any complaints made by the public in regard to excessive charges being demanded by the coolies.

With regard to alleged difficulty experienced by passengers in finding their conveyances, the Chairman said that the parking areas at the entrances to the station were all properly allotted and marked by notice boards for the various classes of vehicles and the traffic was efficiently controlled by the police. He did not consider therefore a passenger should have any difficulty in locating his conveyance.

Statements showing number of passengers found travelling without tickets during the year ended December 1931 and the financial results of the railway were placed before the members.

AUNDH STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Kundal On Sunday

The Secretary, Aundh States People's Conference, Kundal, Kirloskarvadi, wires:—

Almost all arrangements of the second session of Aundh States' People's Conference have been completed. The President-elect, Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, General Secretary of Indian States People's Conference and twice member of the Delegation to England will reach Kirloskarwadi by noon train on Saturday, 16th, with a number of friends and visitors from Sangli, Miraj, Jamkhandi, Mysore and surrounding places.

The President will be taken in procession at Kundal where the Conference is to be held.

The Reception Committee has sent about 200 invitations.

Aundh State is the only State in India whose ruler has declared to grant his people important powers of responsible Government within a short period.

Kundal, the taluq town of the State, is about three miles away from Kirloskarwadi Station, and the Reception Committee has made conveyance arrangements at the Station.

The Subjects Committee will meet on Saturday night and the session will commence on Sunday morning.

It was Lathis Not Brickbats, Says Mrs. Nehru.

STORY OF HER INJURIES

The following account by Mrs. Motilal Nehru, describing how she was injured during the lathi charge and her comments on the District Magistrate's communique appear in the "Leader" of the 13th instant.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru, though still weak, is much better and cheerful. The bandage was removed from her head to-day.

Mrs. Nehru's attention was drawn to-day to the communique published in this morning's "Leader" of Mr. J. C. Donaldson, District Magistrate, repudiating Mrs. Nehru's statement of the circumstances in which she was wounded. Mrs. Nehru said that she did not desire to enter into a controversy on the subject, but she regretted to find that Mr. Donaldson having first stated in an earlier communique that she was possibly hit by brickbats should now have made another explanation about the way in which she was injured.

The facts, she said, were very simple and clearly stated in the Congress bulletin, referred to by the District Magistrate. She was, she maintained, injured in the *lathi* charge. There was no question of any brickbats hitting her.

Just before the charge she saw Mr. Measures struggling with Mr. Upadhya during which, she further maintained the latter was also given cane cuts. Mrs. Nehru emphasised that she never stated that she was beaten by Mr. Measures.

In regard to the District Magistrate's information that she had stated 'in the presence of reputable witnesses' that the third blow was given her by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ikram Hussain, the city deputy superintendent of police Mrs. Motilal Nehru said that she never stated to anyone that Mr. Ikram Hussain, or any Indian officer or any Indian rank and file had beaten her.

Sir A. Parsons As Finance Secretary.

Gazette Of India Notifications

SIMLA, April 15.

The Gazette of India publishes the following.—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Bartley has been appointed to officiate as Joint Secretary and Draftsman vice Mr. Mitchell on leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Colville I.P.S.U.P. has been appointed Superintendent of Police on special duty under the Chief Commissioner Delhi vice Mr. Peel.

Reforms Office.—Mr. A. F. L. Brayne has been appointed chairman of the Sind Conference from 8th April.

FOREIGN & POLITICAL DEPT.

Col. F. M. Bailey has been appointed Resident, Baroda. Col. A. S. Meek has been appointed Political Agent Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Manipur British Reserve electricity rules are published.

FINANCE & COMMERCE DEPT.

Sir Alan Parsons has been appointed Secretary Finance Department.

Dr. Meek has resumed charge of duties as D. G. Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Mr. J. Oswald Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in British India has been granted 3 months and 17 days leave.

EDUCATION DEPT.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Joint Secretary, is granted four months leave Mr. A. E. Reid, Deputy Secretary officiates as Secretary, Mr. Ramchandra as Joint Secretary and Mr. Hydari as Deputy Secretary. Mr. Akhtar Hussain Under-Secretary reverts to the Punjab Government.

ARMY DEPT.

Indian Army-Major to be Lt.-Col. G. Ireland 3/6 Raj Rifles. Services of Colonel R. B. Butler are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government for employment as Military Secretary to the Governor of Bengal.

RAILWAY & INDUSTRIES DEPT.

Mr. E. L. Scott N. W. R. is permitted to retire. Mr. P. R. Rau appointed Financial Commissioner for Railways.

Mr. Brokensnaw officiates as Director of Telegraph Engineering U.P.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN BORSAD TALUKA

Procession Dispersed

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, April 13.

The 11th of April was celebrated as the "Ordinance Day" in a few places in Borsad Taluka, chief among them being Sunav. A Congressman of Palej described as the 12th "Dictator" of Borsad Taluka was arrested from there, while leading a procession with six others, five of whom were however subsequently released. One volunteer was arrested in the morning while collecting funds of the Samiti, thus making a total of 3 arrests.

The procession at Sunav had to break up in four different divisions. The police dispersed all the four processions. Several persons, it is alleged, received slight injuries.

A worker of Gujrat Vidyapith was arrested from the house of one man on the 11th inst.

From Dabhasi 4 persons were arrested from a processions one of them being a Barala.

"MONEY OR YOUR DAUGHTER"

Nephew's Demand For Services Rendered

In connection with the report published under the heading "Charge of kidnapping" in our issue of 26-3-32, we are requested to state that the correct facts are as follows:—

At the High Court, Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Broomfield disposed of the appeal filed by Runjya Mohan and seven others who were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each by the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar on a charge under Section 366 of the Penal Code, (kidnapping a minor girl with intent to marry her forcibly).

The first accused Runjya had a quarrel with his uncle, the complainant, as he was demanding that the latter should pay him for his services or give his 8-year-old daughter Soni in marriage to him. Complainant refused to do any of these things. Therefore, on April 26, 1931, when the complainant had gone to a neighbouring village, the first accused, with the help of accused 2 and 3, carried her away in a cart to a cattle shed a mile distant where a mock ceremony was performed marrying the girl to first accused.

Out of 11 accused originally put on trial, three were acquitted by the Lower Court, and 8 were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. These appealed to the High Court.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale and Mr. Jayant G. Rele appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Their Lordships held that as no real marriage was gone through, conviction under section 366 could not be sustained. The judges, however, convicted accused 1, 2 and 3 under section 365 (kidnapping) and reduced the sentence to six months. The other five appellants were acquitted.

A Saucy, Snappy Adorable Madcap Star in a Peach of a Merriest Comedy

THE BRAT

FEATURING THE IRISH COMEDY STAR, SALLY O'NEIL

with ALLEN DINEHART VIRGINIA CHERRILL

ALSO SHOWING

Two Reel Comedy

"DOG DOCTOR"

Magic Carpet of the World and the

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REDUCTION IN PRICES to suit all pockets but ENHANCEMENT IN QUALITY PRODUCTIONS.

BOX 2—4—0, BALCONY SEAT (Sofa) 1—8—0

FIRST 1—0—0, SECOND ... ... 0—8—0

Everyday at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Saturday & Sunday Extra Show at 4 P.M.

WELLINGTON

PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE FROM 10 A.M.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

ALSO SUNDAY MORNING AT 10 A.M.

GEORGE BANCROFT IN "Derelict"

with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS and WILLIAM BOYD

A Paramount Picture

Glorious Second Week.

SAGAR'S 100 p. c. TALKING and SINGING

GUJARATI

Powerful Drama with Devotional Songs and Touching Scenes

Narsimha Mehto

with

MOHAN LALA JI, Famous stage Star, Miss JAMNA, Miss KHATUN and others.

DAILY 5-15, 8 and 10-30 P.M.

Saturday and Sunday Extra Show 2-45 P.M.

WEST-END TALKIES

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AND
INSURANCE
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J1

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
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J2

BOMBOY SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1932

HORRIBLE CRIME IN TRAIN

Sorter Found Dead In Pool Of Blood

ATTEMPT TO ROB MAIL BAG

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

It is reported that Jagannath Prasad Chaube, aged 35, a mail sorter, has been fatally stabbed in the 30 Down Cawnpore-Allahabad passenger, between Manohar Gunge and Manauri, about twelve miles from Allahabad.

The account of the incident shows that at about 8 p. m. the alarm chain was pulled and the guard of the train stepped out, his first thought being to inquire about the Rs. 2,00,000, railway money, which the train was carrying.

POOL OF BLOOD

When the guard went into the mail van he found the sorter, who was alone in the compartment, lying dead in a pool of blood.

A search was made, but proved fruitless. The mail bags appeared to have been tampered with, though the money had not been removed

Investigation is proceeding.—A. P..

CITY AND SUBURBAN

Victoria Club Call-over

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, April 14.

The following is the Victoria Club callover on City and Suburban:—

6 to 1 against Link Boy, offered 13 to 2 taken.

13 to 2 Light O' Love, offered 7 to 1 taken.

9 to 1 Vamos, taken and offered.

11 to 1 Pommame.

100 to 8 Venturer Tippets and Colstream.

100 to 6 Prince Paradise offered.

100 to 6 Apperley offered 20 to 1 taken.

100 to 6 Polveraja, Wild Son and Flange.

20 to 1 The Pen, Unlikely and Anthurium offered.

25 to 1 Clogheen offered 33 to 1 taken.

33 to 1 Sprint.

33 to 1 Bread Crumb offered.

DERBY

Victoria Club Call-over

(Special Cable).
LONDON, April 14.

The following is the Victoria Club call-over in Derby:—

100 to 30 against Orwell.

9 to 1 Miracle offered.

100 to 7 Violator.

18 to 1 Cockpen taken and offered.

20 to 1 Jiwah offered 22 to 1 taken.

20 to 1 Rolling Rock and Loaningdale (offered).

25 to 1 Wyvern (offered and 33 to1 taken).

25 to one Jackdaw, Dastur and Firdaussi (offered).

1934 LAST TEST

Match To Be Played To A Finish

LONDON, April 14.

The M. C. C. has approved of the Australian Board's proposal that the final 1934 Test Match between England and Australia should be played to a finish if necessary.—Reuter.

22 YACHTS CAPSIZE

ADELAIDE, (By Mail.)

Seventy-five persons were thrown into the water and had to struggle for their lives in tossing seas when a squall swept the suburban seaside resorts here with disastrous results.

Twenty-two yachts capsized. Five members of the crew of the champion yacht Sunny South were drowned.

More Silver Coins For Germany

LONDON, April 14.

Berlin.—The Council of the Reich has sanctioned the minting of silver coins of the face value of hundred million marks, which will raise the total circulation of coined money to over 1,500 million marks.—Reuter's Special.

GALLACHER AND LAW

Engaged By Nimes Sporting Club

LONDON, April 14.

Nimes.—It is officially announced that Gallacher and Law, Chelsea's Scottish International centre-forward and left-back, have been engaged by the Nimes Sporting Club.

They will arrive at Nimes on 4th or 5th May and start playing the next season.—Reuter's Special.

(Nimes is a town in Gard Department, in France).

Alibag Arrests And Convictions

(From A Correspondent.)
ALIBAG, April 13.

The man who celebrated the Jalianwala Day at Alibag was arrested to-day under Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act another Congressman has also been arrested to-day.

A Congressman has been sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50/ in default one month more under Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

"VICEROY'S GREAT BLUNDER"

Refusal Of Negotiation With Mahatma

DR. PRIVAT ON REPRESSION

LONDON, April 14.

Moscow propaganda, if there were any, could not have made Indians so anti-British as the recent repression had done, declared Doctor Edmond Privat of Geneva who with his wife came to India with Mahatma Gandhi and toured the country at a crowded public meeting on the Indian situation at Whitfield's Tabernacle, London. He said that the greatest blunder the Viceroy had ever committed was his refusal to negotiate with Mahatma Gandhi.

Dr. Privat has left for the Continent to address meetings.

On his return to Geneva Dr. Privat will raise at the International Red Cross Headquarters, the question of declaring Congress hospitals illegal.—Reuter.

MINORITIES PACT REPUDIATED

Merchants In Trouble

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, April 14.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the C. P. Mahar Youth League held in New Shukruwari on Tuesday evening resolutions were carried repudiating the minorities pact signed by Dr. Ambedkar at the Round Table Conference and supporting the Moonje-Rajah pact. All the men present at the meeting were of opinion that joint electorates with reservation of seats on population basis were in the best interests of the Depressed Classes.

MERCHANTS IN TROUBLE.

Mr. J. E. Billimoria and his son Eduljee, the well-known Parsi merchants of Nagpur are being challaned by Government in the Court of Mr. Paul, Magistrate, First Class, under Sections 177 I.P.C. and 52 of the Indian Income-Tax Act. It is alleged that they failed to include the sum of Rs. 26,000 made as profit by them from the "Nagpur Motors," a shop owned by them and thus caused a loss to the extent of Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 to Government. The case will come up for hearing on the 25th instant.

NATIONAL WEEK ARRESTS.

The National Week was celebrated at Nagpur from the 6th to the 13th instant. On both the 6th and 13th the City observed hartal and flag processions were taken out. Desh Sevikas sold Khadi on the 6th instant through various parts of the City. The same evening 8 volunteers were arrested for picketing shops in Itwari.

The 35th "Dictaor" of the Nagpur 'War' Council who addressed the college students at Elphinston Biscope was arrested on Tuesday evening.

Ten ladies were also arrested yesterday morning for persuading shop-keepers to observe hartal, but were released in the evening.

A huge Congress procession headed by the 36th "Dictator" of Nagpur War Council started last evening from the Cotton market and while the same was proceeding towards Sitabuldi, 15 Congressmen including the "Dictator" were arrested.

MARYLEBONE BYE-ELECTION SURPRISE

Returned Candidate "Unacceptable"

LONDON, April 14.

There has been a surprise development in connection with the Marylebone by-election. Twenty-two members of the Marylebone Conservative Association have circulated a letter declaring that Mr. Cunningham-Reid is not acceptable to a considerable section of the party.

A meeting of the Association is being held to-day to confirm the Council's selection. Meanwhile, Sir Basil Blackett declares that he is still ready to stand if requested.—Reuter.

MAJOR JONES FACES BAD WEATHER

Forced To Land At Littlestone

LONDON, April 14.

Major William Jones, Pilot Instructor, Karachi Aero-Club, who left Karachi on April 4 accompanied by an Indian pupil, landed at Littlestone, Kent, having been forced down by the weather. Only five days were taken for the flying the remainder having been lost owing to the weather.—Reuter's Special.

ARRESTS GALORE IN U. P. TOWNS

Inquiry Into Allahabad Firing

RS. 2,000 AWARD TO FIND OUT BOMB-THROWER

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

Mahant Bhimdas of Ajudhia, while leading a procession at Fyzabad, was arrested with two others.

Reports of arrests of Congress workers have been received from several towns in the United Provinces.

A formal inquest began yesterday into the circumstances leading to the deaths of Trilokinath Kapoor and Ramnath, who were reported to have been killed during the rioting on Saturday night. Mr. Jotiprasad, Deputy Collector, took evidence.

Dr. B.K. Mukerji and Dr. Jha stated in evidence that Kapoor received a gunshot wound on the left side just above the chest.

The inquiry into the firing will begin at the Commissioner's Office on April 20 and the Commissioner's attention in particular will be directed to ascertaining the correct number of persons killed and wounded.

The U.P. Government have offered Rs. 2,000 as an award for the discovery of the person who threw a bomb near the Railway Bridge last Friday, injuring a constable on duty.—A.P.

"DISAPPOINTING AND UNSATISFACTORY"

What Political Circles Think Of Viceroy's Repl··

"FUTILE TO HOPE FOR PEACE" UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES

BOMBAY, Friday.

Political circles in Bombay consider the Viceroy's reply to the Liberals' representation to his Excellency, justifying the operation of the Emergency Ordinances disappointing and unsatisfactory."

"It has set these circles seriously thinking as to how long the country will be governed by the ordinances which according to them have not succeeded in attaining their object of "crushing the Congress." But Government are still under the impression that the civil disobedience movement can be effectively checked by these emergency powers, as is evident from the Viceroy's latest declaration.

INVITE MAHATMA.

Time and again, it has been stated by responsible leaders of political parties that if Government continued to tread the path of repression they will succeed only in driving the movement underground.

In the face of the recent statement by Mrs. Naidu r the Viceroy's reply to the Liberals it seems futile to hope for peace. But the general view in political circles is that if the Government were well-advised they would invite Mahatma Gandhi as was done by Lord Irwin last year to put his whole case before them. "I think, the Mahatma will be prepared to accept that invitation," said an experienced political leader to a "Bombay Chronicle" reporter.

"What is the good of repeating "ad nauseam" that it was the Congress that forced Government to resort to drastic powers, of which there does not seem to be any dearth in their armoury?" continued the same gentleman.

As was rightly remarked the other day by a prominent Liberal, the ordinances are little short of martial law and are capable of doing enormous harm to the whole country. In Bombay city, where the agitation is supposed to be more intense, the authorities are puzzled by it, and are exploring all possible remedies to fight the Congress. It was openly stated in the Legislative Council, last month, by a non-official member that it was impossible to crush so big an organisation as the Congress and that Government should adopt other methods by which the situation could be eased.

WISHY-WASHY.

It is interesting to find that some of the Liberals themselves are very much upset over the Viceroy's reply. "It is wishy-washy. Nevertheless, I think, it should be considered by the party at the earliest opportunity." So said one of them.

He added:—

"I am surprised that the Viceroy should have entirely ignored important points raised in the representation, such as: revision by the High Court of sentences imposed under the ordinances; heavy and vindictive penalties and (last but not least) the classification of prisoners. Speaking for myself, nothing short of the withdrawal of the Ordinances will satisfy me. Our party, being anxious to get them modified on the lines laid down in its representation, was under the impression that something would be done in the matter. But now it is for the party to find out whether any of its requests have been acceded to by the Viceroy.

CONSIDERED VIEW.

"My own view is that Lord Willingdon has failed to satisfy the party as to the desirability of using the extraordinarily drastic powers which are embodied in the ordinances. The Viceroy took three months to reply to our representation; and as such it must be accepted as his considered view of the situation. The fact that the representation has not brought forth a convincing explanation is clear enough and it remains to be seen what attitude is finally adopted by our party towards this matter."

OATH ABOLITION BILL

Cosgrave's Party To Move Amendment?

DUBLIN, April 15.

When the bill to abolish the oath comes up for second reading on April 20, it is understood that Mr. Cosgrave's party intend to move an amendment inviting the Dail to refuse to accept the bill until its reactions on the treaty position are inquired into by both the British and Free State Governments.—Reuter.

ULSTER NOT TO BE AFFECTED

Lord Craigavon Satisfied

LONDON, April 14.

The conferences in London between Mr. J. H. Thomas and the North Irish Premier, Lord Craigavon, have removed every vestige of North Irish apprehensions that Ulster might be affected by the negotiations between Mr. Thomas and President de Valera. Returning to Belfast Lord Craigavon declared himself perfectly satisfied with the assurances he had received. He was confident of them when he arrived because seven successive United Kingdom Governments of all parties had been maticulously loyal to North Ireland.—Reuter.

OUR POONA LETTER

Further Arrests

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, April 14.

During the last three months, since the enforcement of ordinances 232 Congress Bodies have been declared unlawful in Maharashtra Province and about Rs. 50,000/ collected as fines.

ARRESTS.

A Congress worker was arrested in front of Shanwarwada Police station for declaring himself as the 24th "Dictator" of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. Two other volunteers were also arrested. One of them was 33rd "Dictator" of the City Congress Committee.

A Congressman, who was the 24th "Dictator" of the Cantonment Congress Committee was arrested yesterday in front of Cantonment Market for calling meeting and distributing Congress Bulletins.

NEW ARTS COLLEGE.

The Wadia College to be started by the Modern Education Society will, it is understood come into being shortly. Since the committee appointed by the syndicate hasc recommended the affiliation of the College and also the academic council of the university has done likewise, the Modern Society has taken up the necessary alteration in the building in hand. The work is going on. It seems that the building will be ready by the 10th of June.

Arrests At Chanda

(From A Correspondent).
CHANDA, April 14.

Wednesday was observed as the last day of the National Week in Chanda. Complete hartal was observed.

The 11th "Dictator" and his batch of volunteers arrived at the appointed place of meeting. The police rushed to the spot and arresting all removed them to the jail lock-up.

A 12-year school boy was arrested on Tuesday on suspicion of having distributed the Congress bulletins and sentenced to-day to two months' imprisonment. The boy received the sentence cheerfully.

Scottish Cup Final Prospects

RECORD CROWD OF 100,000 EXPECTED TO-DAY

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, April 14.

A record crowd of 100,000 is expected at Hampden Park for Saturday's Scottish Cup Final, in which the all-conquering Rangers meet Kilmarnock. The Rangers, who have a long and brilliant Cup record are playing their 16th final to Kilmarnock's fourth, are naturally strong favourites.

But their task as by no means easy. Nobody knows better than the Rangers how fickle the Cup fortunes can be. Kilmarnock are not intimidated by the size of the task, and take comfort in the fact that they are playing as well as ever, while the Rangers appear to be going stale as a result of the strain in trying to achieve the double, namely, winning the championship and the Cup.

The match will be a clash of styles, the Rangers being the exponents of the classic passing style and Kilmarnock dashing straight for the goal.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
CHELSEA BEAT NEWCASTLE.

In the First Division of League, Chelsea beat Newcastle by four goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

The New Cure For Economic Ills

IMPROVED SALESMANSHIP TO BE GUIDING PRINCIPLE

World's Distinguished Businessmen Meet In London At End Of July

LONDON, April 14.

While Governments of the world are discussing reparations, war debts and tariffs as a cure for economic ills, businessmen are approaching the problem through improved salesmanship.

At a luncheon in London Sir Francis Goodenough, outlined the programme which will bring to London, at the end of July, distinguished businessmen from all countries in Europe, the United States, Canada and India for the Congress of International Society for Commercial Education.

The British section is preparing ground thoroughly for a series of sectional conferences, the most important of which will be addressed by the Prince of Wales who will also speak at the closing session of the Congress.—Reuter's Special.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS

ST. JOHNS, April 14.

The session of the Legislature which was interrupted on April 6, will be resumed on Tuesday and dissolution and general election will follow shortly. Sir Richard Squires continues to lead his party and Mr. Coaker is resigning.—Reuter.

Marylebone Confirms Blackett's Rejection

LONDON, April 14.

Marylebone Conservative Association by a large majority confirmed the Council's selection of Captain Cunningham-Reid as its candidate. The Council chose him in preference to Sir Basil Blackett ex-finance Member of the Viceroy's Cabinet.—Reuter.

Swadeshi League At Khandwa

KHANDWA, April 14.

A public meeting was held in the local Gandhi Chowk yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Agarkar, Editor of the 'Hindi Swarajya' to spread the message of Swadeshi among the masses. Messrs. Amolakchand Jain and Baboodalji Tiwari spoke.

A campaign of 'Buy Swadeshi' is shortly to be started here.

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